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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Navy Sails Aerial Leviathan

Wind of Optimism Is Blowing

Japan Spreads in Manchuria

England Rebuffs Labor Again

Moslems Ponder Wailing Wall

Arkansas Town Holds Jubilee

THE United States Navy's new aerial leviathan explores the Atlantic seaboard skies. Millions of people stare up at what seems like a runaway Woolworth Building splitting the air, dome first. No other craft ever carried 200 passengers aloft as its load. But the Akron does it without strain to its eight engines, its 6,500,000 rivets or its 10,000,000 big and little parts. Its 6,000,000 cubic feet of gas can lift 403,000 pounds. A mile a minute is the average speed maintained. The Akron can cruise 10,500 miles without coming to earth. Rear Admiral Moffett, whose flag she flies, and Lieut.-Commander Rosendahl feel that the United States, with this largest of all aircraft, leads the world into new chapters of engineering achievement—into new firmaments of thought. A new ship of the line is the Akron in naval rating—a new star ferry in the hopeful imaginings of men.

¶ Washington, New York, Chicago and Ottawa report a quiet, but steady wind blowing. It is breeze of optimism swirling away mists of depression. Many staples are following wheat and oil in a rise that announces trade life and activity. Nothing sensational appears in many news items showing a general trend, but a clear indication is there that prosperity is making a real effort to put in an appearance.

¶ Japan spreads its soldiers onward through Manchuria. The Chinese having failed to repair the Nonni bridge, the Japanese will do so. This brings the invading troops close to the Chinese Eastern Railway and gives concern to the Soviet Government. The League Council is firm in its demand that Japan move its troops out of Manchuria by Nov. 16, and Tokyo moves in so deeply that a new law operates in the premises. It would now be a physical impossibility to evacuate the troops in the specified time.

¶ Paris and France acclaim Premier Pierre Laval. He is acknowledged a far bigger man than when he left home 17 days before. It is said the heads of many governments are wishing that Washington may call.

¶ Britain gives a further negative to the Labor Party. In 300 municipal elections throughout England and Wales, Labor loses council seats it has held to Conservatives and Liberals in an almost complete loss of power. The general issue involved is municipal expenditures. Labor stood for continued development; the parties united against Labor advocated economizing. The Labor Party is forced to accept a central fact—the country lacked confidence in the rather glittering plans Labor advanced for saving the economic situation.

¶ China's Nationalist Government appropriates $50,000 for a Chinese section at the Chicago Fair in 1933. China has a distinct place in the Century of Progress Exposition. To make a sensational showing she would need only to set up what she has accomplished in the past quarter-century against the 10 centuries that went before.

¶ Bolivia advances its clocks one hour and goes on daylight saving time. Bolivia is willing to get up early on its bright summer mornings which will continue through Christmas and on until April. When much of the world is putting on white and going to the May Day picnic Bolivia will be pulling the old winter overcoat out of the moth balls.

¶ Pan-Moslemism plans a December congress in London. It must decide whether the former Sultan of Turkey is or is not the Caliph. He is now just a poor exile in France. Also, it must decide about the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem. Should head-breaking be ended by turning over this wall to the weeping Jews, or is it so important to Islam's inward peace that the fighting must go on?

¶ Ecuador sees no joy in the sales tax. Congress refuses to repeal the tax and Guayaquil merchants shut up shop. When Congress lets down the merchants will let up. That's having confidence in Congress.

¶ England, Ark., comes to the world's attention for the second time with the beginning of winter. Last year its destitute farmers stormed Red Cross relief headquarters for food for hungry women and children. Now the town holds a festival of plenty. Larders are overflowing, storerooms full. The farmers have 300,000 cans of fruit and vegetables in the house, and 50,000 cans of meat to be put up. Last year England had one idea, one crop and no yield; this year it has many ideas, many crops and every crop seems to be trying to reward a thinking farmer.

New Queen of Air Makes 500-Mile Cruise Over Eastern Seaboard

THE U. S. S. AKRON AND OFFICIALS

At Left—Seaman Standing By at Rudder Wheel (Keystone). Upper Right—The Akron Moored at Portable Mooring Mast at Lakehurst, N. J. (Wide World). Lower—Commander Rosendahl in Control Cabin (Wide World). Upper Inset—Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, in Command of U. S. S. Akron (Acme P. & A.). Lower Inset—Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, Chief of United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics.

Nearly 10,000 1931 Motorists Have Vanished

Registrar Unable to Check Up Plates Issued to Many Applicants

So far as the Registrar of Motor Vehicles is concerned, nearly 10,000 Massachusetts motorists this year have literally disappeared.

If someone can tell Mr. Morgan T. Ryan where to find these "vanished thousands" as well as the 8000 who were similarly lost last year, one of the most vexing problems puzzling motor vehicle officials of the State will have been solved.

Early this year, "John Jones" for example, gave his name and address to an insurance company, paid the initial insurance premium to secure his registration plates and departed. Nothing has since been heard of him or the plates at the office of the Registry.

The address given was found to be a vacant lot. The name was equally fictitious. Where were the number plates?

Were there not some 10,000 such defaulters as "John Jones" on the road, it might be easy for the Registry to check up on registrations. With the police busy watching for stolen cars and criminally inclined motorists, what, the Registry asks, could they do with an added list of from 8000 to 10,000 number plates?

Non-Payment of Premiums

Non-payment of insurance premiums is behind the whole problem, Mr. Charles R. Gilley, chief clerk of the Registry declared. Under the compulsory insurance law, motorists can take their registration plates on payment of an initial installment on their insurance. Insurance companies do the bulk of their business through financing agencies which sustain the heavy losses. But defaults on insurance premiums automatically call for the cancellation of driving privileges. The evil here is pointed out as forcing the State into the rôle of a collecting agency for the insurance companies.

For defaulting insurance premiums last year, 85,490 notices of intent to revoke licenses were sent out by the Registry. Of these, 35,017 insurance cancellations were adjusted by the filing of reinstatement notices from the companies when delinquent policy holders came forward with their delayed premiums. There were 18,583 cases adjusted by the filing of certificates by new companies. Plates were surrrended without contest by 2931.

Registrations and certificates actually revoked amounted to 29,959. Of this number about 12,000 returned their plates promptly and approximately 10,000 more sets were obtained by action of the police or examiners of the Registry. Most of the remaining 8000 or so had given fraudulent names and addresses, only a negligible few being brought to justice.

To Propose Legislation

Realizing the task of attempting to recover license plates in the hands of unidentified owners, Mr. Ryan is prepared to propose legislation which should result either in forcing insurance companies to demand cash payments upon presentation of car plates or in encouraging them or their agents to be sure of the responsibility of those to whom they extend credit privileges.

Another weak spot pointed out in the present system is that which enables defaulters to keep their plates upon paying their dues up to date instead of in full. This means that a potential defaulter remains on the credit list as a legitimate risk.

The Registry had hoped to catch many of the fraudulent address motorists by checking up on number plates of cars involved in accidents. But, strangely enough, either they are mostly all safe drivers, or else they are hit-and-run operators, for seldom are they traced through this avenue. A plausible excuse offered for this paradox is that, presumably, a great many sets are not used, but instead of being returned to the registrar on demand, are relegated to the ash can.

SILVER GIANT TRACES SHADOW OVER 5 STATES

U. S. S. Akron Leads Parade of Aircraft in First Regular Cruise

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. AKRON, Nov. 2—A silver giant, riding the skies, traced its shadow across five states today, drawing the seats of government, industry, home and countryside into a circle symbolic of new promises of aerial transportation.

With a majesty which could be commanded only by the largest aircraft yet to come from the hands of men, the dirigible Akron soared away from Lakehurst, N. J., upon its first flight following its official commissioning by the navy. Within its stride and its day it encompassed Washington, Baltimore, Md., Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, New York and a small bit of the Atlantic Ocean.

Smoothly, seemingly without effort, the Akron, on the stern of which was the two-starred flag that told of the presence aboard of Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the naval bureau of aeronautics, moved on at the rate of a mile a minute.

Now the Akron is a craft of war. She led a parade which included the navy dirigible Los Angeles, naval observation blimps and fighting planes. And in leading them, the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Japanese Ultimatum Expires; Chinese Bridge to Be Seized

Troops to Guard Repairing of Nonni River Structure—Occupation Area to Be Extended To Points Near Russian Concessions

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 3—The War Office has announced that following the expiration of the time limit and the failure of Gen. Ma Chan-shan, the Heilungkiang leader, to repair the Nonni Bridge, Japanese engineers, protected by troops, will start repairing the bridge tomorrow and take whatever measures are necessary to defend the work.

Since a force must be kept to protect the bridge after repairs have been effected, the action means that Japanese lines will now extend within a few miles of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is likely to give additional concern to the Soviets.

It is understood that Gen. Ma Chan-shan is continuing warlike preparations and that he has forbidden foreigners to travel through Heilungkiang, presumably anticipating unfavorable foreign opinion in the event of banditry. Gen. Chang Chung-chang, formerly of Shantung, where he was known for his stern measures, has left Dairen for Tientsin. It is believed he is planning to enter the Manchurian situation. General Chang recently left Japan, where he has long been exiled after the Nanking forces expelled him from Shantung.

Martial law has again been enforced at Mukden, because of snipings and attempts to steal arms from the Mukden arsenal.

Bandits yesterday for the seventh time attacked and looted a Peiping-Mukden passenger train, near Hsinminfu.

The Manchurian autonomous movement received a severe blow overnight, when forces of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, at Chinchow routed Gen. Ling Yin-ching's northeastern defense army, which was pledged to cooperate with the Japanese. It is reported that General Ling has been captured and executed.

The Osaka Mainichi's Mukden correspondent claims that 30,000 Soviet troops are concentrated near Manchuli, and that an armored train, field guns, anti-aircraft guns and machine guns have already been supplied to the Heilungkiang forces.

The first consignment of Chinese arms seized at Mukden has reached Japan and will be shown to the Emperor.

Nanking and Canton Fail To Effect Union at Parley

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3—Prospects of peace between Nanking and Canton, which had opened hopefully, collapsed yesterday after weeks of abortive negotiations in which it was found impossible to reconcile the conflicting viewpoints.

Pressure of public opinion helped to bring the factions together to form a united front in view of the Manchurian crisis, but there was a definite split today, when Marshal Chiang-Kai-shek, speaking in Nanking, denounced the Canton delegates as attempting to hamper Nanking's handling of the Manchurian issue and accused them of acts amounting virtually to assisting Japan.

Marshal Chiang refused to resign the Presidency, which the Cantonese demanded as an initial condition, and appealed to the League not to allow this issue to influence sympathy toward China. Marshal Chiang defended his attitude and declared that, although ready to resign a week ago, the action of the Canton delegates left him no other course than to continue in office, owing to the chaos that had been brought about.

Dog Heroes Get Medals for Exploits; Laddie Obliges With Recital on Piano

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Silver medals were presented to nine hero dogs for exploits ranging from life saving to putting burglars to rout and displaying a knowledge of finance, at annual Animal Hero Day in Union Auditorium here recently. Mrs. Diana Belais, founder and president of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, presented the medals.

Police dogs, collies and terriers sat sedately in rows while Laddie, a distinguished collie, started things off by giving a piano recital. Laddie likes to oblige, but he is not a seasoned performer, and the several hundred persons in the audience were just getting into the swing of the chords which resounded from the taps of his paws when the recital stopped. Laddie's poise had forsaken him and he ducked out of sight.

Pooch, a Dalmatian, completely captured the audience when he appeared on the platform to receive a medal for fidelity to his master. Pooch is the pet of Hook and Ladder Company 16, and he showed his training by quickly extinguishing a lighted match for the amusement of the audience.

Polka Dot, also a Dalmatian, won a medal by rescuing a waif puppy from a swampy section of Central Park, where it had been stuck for several days. Polka Dot was not present, but his owner, Miss Rose Gaffney, received the medal for him.

Sonny, a St. Bernard, received a medal for barking a warning one night when a high wind blew sparks from a burning house next door toward the residence of Mrs. Amzi S. Dodd, of Long Branch, N. J., his mistress. A police puppy, Rin-Tin-Tin, distinguished himself by routing hold-up men who entered the shop of his owner, Mr. Emil Rose, of Nutley, N. J.

Fleeka, a police dog, listened gravely while Miss Betty Morris, of Yonkers, N. Y., his owner, told of police work he had done. Pom, owned by Mrs. Joseph W. Bell, of New York, received a medal for putting a daylight burglar to rout by barking.

Posthumous distinction was bestowed on an Airedale which helped its mistress, Mrs. Edward McCracken, by guarding the Delaware River toll gate near Portland, Pa. At the approach of automobiles he strolled unconcernedly in front of them, lay down in the middle of the road and refused to budge until he heard the clink of coins in the money box.

Many others received awards for similar feats.

Lindbergh to Fly Huge Amphibion

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 3 (AP)—The American Clipper, 50-passenger airplane of Pan American Airways, is to have Col. Charles A. Lindbergh as pilot for its maiden commercial flight from Miami to Cristobal, C. Z.

Mr. V. E. Chenea, division traffic manager of the Pan American Company, said Colonel Lindbergh will take the plane on a seven-day round trip voyage between the two cities starting Nov. 17.

The route includes Cienfuegos, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica, and Barranquilla, Colombia. An overnight stop is to be made at Kingston and the plane will remain in Cristobal three days before the return flight.

Airway officials have limited the initial pay load of the ship to 33 passengers and baggage.

LABOR LOSSES GROW IN BRITISH CITY ELECTIONS

Swing Against Party Is as Decisive as in General Vote

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3—Municipal election results today show a swing over against Labor almost as decisive as that which characterized last week's parliamentary contests.

So far Labor has had 206 defeats against five gains. It has lost the majorities it has previously held in Derby, Birkenhead, Stoke-on-Trent, and Blyth. In Bradford, where its representatives equaled those of the Liberals and Conservatives combined, it is now in the minority, having failed to retain any seats vacated.

In London also it has had a big setback. It has changed its position from a majority to a minority on the Shoreditch, Battersea and Woolwich local councils.

Returns still coming in show that cases like that of Swansea, Sunderland and Walsall, where the balance of change has been in Labor's favor, are too few in number materially to affect the significance of the general movement in the opposite direction.

The election in London has been to determine the entire constitution of the local councils of the 28 boroughs which form the chief units into which the metropolis is divided. Outside London the contests have been in some 300 chief cities and towns in England and Wales where in each case one-third of the local council membership retires annually.

The main issue before the electorate has been municipal expenditure. Labor stood for continued development. Conservatives and Liberals, who have largely supported one another, opposed this on the ground that the time has come to economize. The secondary issue has been the composition of new public assistance committees which are to decide allowances to be given to those unemployed workers who have exhausted their benefits under the state insurance scheme.

Here Labor has stood for relaxation of tests laid down by the National Government, while the Conservatives and Liberals have held these tests ought to be strictly enforced.

Manchuria as World Granary

★ ★ ★

Stable Government First Essential; Farmers Flee as Japanese Advance

★ ★ ★

Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *was in Manchuria at the time of the Japanese attack upon Mukden. Prior to that time, Mr. Abbot had been for some weeks in Japan, and later in China. In a series of four articles, of which the following is the first, he will discuss the issues involved in the Manchurian problem, and seek to set forth as clearly as possible the opinion of China and Japan concerning a situation which may yet threaten world peace.*

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—Some weeks ago in a letter from Japan I expressed the opinion that conditions in Manchuria were such that war might be expected at almost any moment. The letter had not made its way across the Pacific before the Japanese machine-guns were rattling in the streets of Mukden and the narrow ways of the walled city gave ghastly testimony to the accuracy of the Japanese fire.

Since then there has existed in all parts of Manchuria what the Chinese insist is a state of war, while the Japanese declare it to be a mere incident of police protection, already completed and without purpose of further prosecution.

But the rest of the world has not been inclined to accept so casual an interpretation of the Japanese action. The League of Nations has very properly concerned itself with the affair, even at the cost of a distinct snub from Japan, while the United States, despite its traditional aversion to foreign entanglements, has manifested a lively desire to know precisely what the men of Nippon have in mind. Enough time has now elapsed to permit calm consideration of the problem, and by the marshaling of all facts pertinent thereto, reach some intelligent determination concerning the reasons for the Japanese action, its propriety and its probable results.

This Manchuria, which may be destined to be the "cockpit of Asia," as Flanders has been that of Europe, is a country of some 448,957 square miles, under Chinese rule, with a population of 32,528,400. Geographically a part of it, but wholly under Japanese control and government, are the Kwantung leased territory and the South Manchuria Railway area, with a joint area of 1438 square miles and a population of 1,199,976.

It may be noted that the average population per square mile of this Japanese territory is 834; of the Chinese territory it is 72. While it is true that the Chinese territory comprises a great extent of uninhabitable mountain land, the great disproportion in these figures suggests, what is indeed the fact, that earnest and eloquent as may be the nationalistic preachings of Chinese statesmen, the masses prefer to live in territory under the authority of a stable and efficient government. This fact is further illustrated by the flocking of Chinese into such international settlements as those at Shanghai and Hong Kong.

The climate of this region is not unlike that of northern New Eng-

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China Allots Funds For Chicago's Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking, China

THE Nationalist Government has appropriated $50,000 in Chinese money for the construction of a Chinese section at the Century of Progress World Fair to be held in Chicago in 1933.

An additional $50,000 will be given next year for the purchase of native goods to be presented to the public in America. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, is superintendent of the work for the Chinese Government.

Purses Open For Relief Of Jobless

Notable Responses Made by Communities to Call for Funds

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—On a scale reminiscent of World War days relief resources are now being mobilized over the United States to meet the emergency of the approaching winter. Early reports already received at the office of Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, indicate that larger funds are being paid into community collections today than at any time in the past history of such drives.

Returns so far are from scattered localities, but practically all tell the same tale, of a determination to make generosity meet the situation of unemployment. Like the first returns of an election eve, the large percentage of towns already reporting a new high mark in contributions indicate that the nation as a whole is preparing a response unprecedented in magnitude although not too large in view of the emergency which it must meet.

For example, as one instance, six campaigns were held in communities before Oct. 19 was reached—the date set for the start of the community campaigns which will generally last till Nov. 25. Localities included in this preliminary six were Seattle, Wash., Duluth, Minn., Richmond, Ind., Elgin, Ill., Green Bay, Wis., and Wichita Falls, Texas. The total raised was about 10 per cent higher than last year: $1,397,160 as against $1,272,715.

Ahead of Last Year

Additional reports came in three days after the "zero hour" had begun. This brought the list to 17 communities, including territories so apart as Corning, New York, and Marquette, Mich. These 17 towns and cities had surpassed the mark of the year before by about 9 per cent. Instead of $3,552,381, the total had been boosted to $3,692,792.

More recently, information has been received at the White House that Kansas City has topped its quota by $500,000. In the same way Milwaukee has shown its determination to meet the situation by eclipsing the total of last year by 8 or 9 per cent, with the record of $1,340,000 this year.

The same result is looked for in the annual "roll call" of the Red Cross which begins on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, and continues to Thangsgiving. Mr. Gifford has urged

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WHEAT RISE TURNS TIDE OF BUSINESS

Definite Shift to Better Times Evidenced in Many Sections

IMPROVEMENT MADE IN OIL INDUSTRY

Canada Reports Gains in Numerous Lines—Motor Sales Drives Planned

A definite turn in the business tide is apparent in better prices for commodities, including wheat and other farm products and oil.

The rise in wheat will put millions of dollars in the hands of the farmers of the United States and Canada and paves the way for a return to normal buying.

The boost in oil prices will add an important factor to recovery in several sections.

The calling back of thousands of workers to industries in various parts of the country indicates widespread improvement.

Reports to the Department of Commerce at Washington indicate improved conditions in Europe and South America.

From Moscow comes denial of rumors that Russia will cease wheat exports during this and next year.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—An advance of approximately 20 cents a bushel in the price of wheat at Chicago has not only been of vast benefit to the farmers of the country in itself, raising the potential value of remaining stocks by upward of $100,000,000, but incidentally it has been responsible for an upturn in the price of other commodities, which in the aggregate means a tremendous addition to the buying power of the agricultural community.

The advance in wheat came at a time when there was much pressure on corn, as the trade was on the eve of the new crop movement with buyers tending to back away from the run, owing to the small shipping demand. Consequently the rally in corn due to the upturn in wheat has been of vast importance.

Prices for the corn futures and for cash corn have advanced nearly 10 cents a bushel from the recent low point. If this advance should be maintained, it would mean the addition of approximately $270,000,000 to the value of the crop.

The enhancement in value of the two leading crops, wheat and corn, has been coincident with upturns in barley, oats and rye prices, the extent of which has been substantial.

The outstanding feature of the advance in wheat has been the ability of the market to stand up under tremendous profit-taking sales. This apparently reflects either strong concerted effort to bolster prices, aside from an increasing outside trade, or buying by foreign importers, who are finding themselves without adequate reserves, owing to the lessened Russian shipments, and the poor quality of the European crop in many sections this year, and the shortage of good quality Argentine wheat.

The prospects that the Farm Board stocks will be worked off much more easily than expected has crystallized bullish sentiment to a great extent. With European and Oriental import requirements now indicated so much larger than last year, and with the source of supplies in all countries outside of the United States showing a material contraction compared to last year, the basis for confidence in prices appears well established.

Prices for crude oil in the Southwest, which have shown indications of a trend upward for the past month, took a boost when the Continental Oil Company posted an advance and the Standard interests followed suit. The Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Company met the rise by scheduling prices ranging from 61 cents to 85 cents a barrel, effective yesterday. The old prices ranged from 46 cents to 70 cents a barrel. The Stanolind's boost covers Oklahoma, Kansas and north and central Texas, and there is said here to be considerable jubilation in these areas.

Rise of Canadian Trade Sweeping Away Phases Of Economic Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 3—A quiet but steady wind of optimism seems to be blowing away the economic depression that has hung so long over the Dominion.

It became evident a couple of weeks ago when wheat, a reliable barometer, began to climb in price, until today it is worth 14 cents more per bushel, representing $9,000,000 extra in the farmer's pockets.

In addition there are 150,000,000 bushels in elevators, largely the property of buyers who expect to recoup themselves for heavy losses sustained during the three declining years.

Other commodities are showing signs of the upturn, notably footwear. The figures for the latest available month show 80,000 more pairs sold than during the corresponding month of last year and 170,000 more than the month immediately preceding.

According to Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician, this is significant, portending a general rise in all necessary commodities, although he believes that the complete return to prosperity of Canada and other nations depends on the solving of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

SELF-REGULATED BUSINESS URGED BY U. S. CHAMBER

Messages Seeking Action Are Sent Out to 4000 Organizations

Approval of self-regulated, instead of government-regulated business is being asked of 4000 organizations in messages issued today by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The plan, which provides for industrial organization for the purpose of correcting instability, will be presented to Congress if it receives indorsement in the nation-wide referendum.

Mr. Henry I. Harriman of Boston, chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce committee on business continuity, explained that the Chamber of Commerce plan, recently proposed, is based on the premise that the major distribution of wealth is accomplished by business through wages and dividends. Consequently it is essential that business be so organized that it can function at a profit.

To insure profit, Mr. Harriman aligned himself with Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, and Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in sponsoring a modification of the anti-trust laws. These laws must go, Mr. Harriman contended, for they have been outmoded by a new kind of industrialism.

With the antitrust laws modified, industry could organize on a nation-wide scale, with special inducements, perhaps in the form of income tax concessions, provided for participation. So organized, industry would, in the opinion of Mr. Harriman, be in a position to condition production to consumption, to control outlaw practices and in general insure increased stability.

In order that the public interest might be adequately protected from any abuses arising from actions in restraint of trade, these actions would be reviewed by some federal agency which would allow or set aside those filed. Mr. Harriman said the Federal Trade Commission was an illustration of such a possible agency.

Mr. Harriman envisaged from the operation of this plan the realization of those benefits for which labor has struggled. Profit thus assured, business would be enabled to establish reserves against unemployment and all prior disabilities of the workingman. It would, furthermore, be expected to guarantee a fair scale commensurate with American standards of living.

The final element of the plan would be a national economic council, an independent body, taking its sanction, possibly, from an economic foundation granted by Congress, similar to the Rockefeller Foundation. Besides considering national problems, this council would take up international issues. Mr. Harriman designated the tariff as an essential problem of such a council, explaining that America's rôle as a creditor nation obligates it to view economic protection from a new angle.

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Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Incorporated

Offers Opportunity

The humanitarian work carried on by the Anti-Vivisection Societies needs your continued financial support. Donations received and memberships gladly added to the roll of the above society at the offices.

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PLEASE CUT OUT AND MAIL TO A FRIEND

Theaters

"The House Beautiful"

Plymouth Theater—The Professional Players in association with Crosby Gaige present "The House Beautiful," a play in three acts by Channing Pollock, directed by Worthington Miner. Week beginning Nov. 2, 1931. First time in Boston. The cast:

Guy Stayton	Roy Gordon
Elbert Baxter	Raymond Walburn
Archibald Davis	James Bell
Jennifer Davis	Mary Phillips
Huida	Helen Namur
Nina Baxter	Jane Seymour
Dr. Brink	Sydney Riggs
Sam Dreyer	Lionel Stander
Martha Wiley	Gladys Thornton
Vivian Baxter	Virginia Curley
Richard Davis	Joe McGarrity
Richard Davis	Jack Easton

Of allegorical arms Mr. Pollock sings, and of common men who first from the purlieus of West Hills, N. J., sallied forth on the 8:20 to do battle in the canyons of downtown New York. His song is not of the great heroes, but of the buck privates. ("We can't all be Napoleons," says Jennifer; "and what a mess if we were!") The battle is not for glory, fame or wealth, but just to keep the suburban fires burning.

In the first year of the new century, Jennifer and Archie buy a lot in West Hills, build thereon their little castle, set over the fireplace the Abbey Sir Galahad and work in hope of adding to their grounds the adjacent patch containing the pine trees. But Sir Archibald is not made for the ruthless single combat of Wall Street. He cannot sell oil stocks which he knows are worthless. Stayton, the Black Knight who would have liked to marry Jennifer, has no such Arthurian standards. He sells much worthless stock, and flourishes like the green bay tree, whereas Sir Archibald, at the end of 30 years, finds himself where he started.

But Archibald and Jennifer have their rewards. They have their home. They have their boy. They have their love. They have not left West Hills, because they have been saving to send Richard to Yale. Even when Richard marries Vivian out of hand and declines to go to college, it's all right; they set him up in business. Vivian's mother is different. She likes jazz, cocktails and the New Yorker. But the time comes when she is sorry, for through these empty pleasures she loses the love of her husband.

Archie, elected Mayor of West Hills "by a landslide of nine votes," holds the banner high. In defeating a scheme of Stayton's to repeal the zoning law in order to make money by a real estate "development," he becomes a casualty of the war; but Richard carries on.

Jennifer is the heroine. She it is who sustains her Knight in his trials with the comforting word; who suffers and endures and is happy because in her eyes her house is beautiful and her commonplace husband one of the world's heroes.

Mr. Pollock makes his points with a practiced feeling for the theater. Dr. Brink acts as a Greek chorus, supporting Jennifer's aphorisms with a ready tongue and Archie's holdings with an open bank account. And every now and then the allegorical import of the play is brought home with particularity by showing Archie in the background as a knight in shining armor, who at last leads Jennifer toward a Valhalla-like castle in the clouds.

The play is well constructed. Lapse of time and transitions between scenes (of which there are many) are provided for by a darkened stage and the ticking of a clock. The large audience applauded heartily.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages include "The Little Racketeer," musical piece with Queenie Smith, at the Shubert, and "Three Times the Hour," mystery play, at the Copley.

Two plays are scheduled for Nov. 16: "The Student Prince" at the Shubert, and "Once in a Lifetime," the satirical comedy of Hollywood, at the Wilbur.

Maude Adams returns to a Boston stage on Nov. 23, when she will appear at the Colonial as Portia in "The Merchant of Venice," with Otis Skinner as Shylock.

"Alice in Wonderland," next Saturday morning, will be the opening play in a series of six to be offered for children at the Repertory Theater by Clare Tree Major's company.

Manchuria as World Granary

* * *

Stable Government First Essential Farmers Flee as Japanese Advance

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

land. Its territory is almost equally divided between densely timbered mountains and broad and fertile valleys. I have traveled for 24 hours at a time through one of the latter which in its level spaciousness and green fertility reminded me of southern Ohio or Illinois. Blue mountains hedge in the plain on every side, and very considerable rivers afford at once water for the fields and transportation routes for their products. Rice, corn and above all, the soy bean, grow in profusion and at the time of my visit the broad prairies were divided into checker-board fields of these crops. It is estimated that the present value of these crops exceeds $500,000,000 annually. Of the export trade of the country, 67 per cent is with Japan.

Preying on Farmers

Politically Manchuria is composed of the three eastern provinces of North China. It is governed more or less despotically by the "Young Marshal," Chang Hsush-liang, who acknowledges a certain very nebulous fealty to the central government at Nanking. Under his rule, as under that of his father before him, Manchuria has been kept free from the outbreaks of civil war which have devastated so many provinces to the south of the Great Wall.

It is generally understood that Japanese insistence on the maintenance of peace in Manchuria was responsible for this fortunate condition. It is certain that neither the "Old Marshal," Chang Tso-liang, nor his son was entirely without desire for military adventure. While both kept Manchuria peaceful, they conducted campaigns outside of that province the cost of which reduced to penury the people of what ought to be one of the world's most prosperous agricultural communities.

The method of preying upon the hapless farmers is simple and ruthless. The soy bean, chief of the crops for export, is bought up by the local banks, acting for a central governmental agency. Although the crop is then sold abroad for gold or silver, the farmers are paid in paper which has been steadily depreciating. With the difference betwixt the two the Government pays its colossal armies and prosecutes its campaigns—although at the time of the Japanese demonstration there were none under way. There seems to be a certain poetic justice in the fact that the farmer, paid with paper for his crops, and the soldier, paid with the proceeds of these crops, are almost equally below standard in pay.

Migration Into Manchuria

Prior to the establishment of this method of taking toll of the farmers, the peaceful conditions of Manchuria so contrasted with those of China proper—torn as it was by the feuds of war lords—and the opportunities for profitable farming were apparently so great that a tremendous migration of Chinese into this promised land began. Statistics in that country are not trustworthy, but it seems undoubted that during the five years prior to 1930 some 4,500,000 Chinese sought the fertile fields of Manchuria. While the rush was in progress the scenes attending it were highly picturesque. Eighty-seven per cent of the immigrants were men, able and willing to endure hardships. The means of transportation were wholly inadequate and human beings were packed like sheep in boxcars or on the decks of junks and rickety steamers.

But in 1930 the rush abruptly ended. In part, this was due to the exhaustion of free land, in part to the fall in silver, which made agricultural profits precarious. Banditry among the people and extortion by the Government played their part. The great trek to Manchuria ended. Curiously enough at this moment the rush is the other way, and the scenes at railway stations and docks where Chinese are crowding in flight from the Japanese—of whom they have a dread little short of superstition—parallel those of the great migration.

Antiquated Methods

But meanwhile rural Manchuria has been filled up with an industrious farming population. In two long railway rides between Harbin and Antung it seemed to me that every foot of arable land was under tillage.

Agricultural methods, it is true, are most primitive. Nowhere did I see a tractor, gang plow or other modern implement. Oxen, mules and donkeys drag the plows, which are often of wood, while sowing and reaping are done by hand. But the fields smile with the harvest and the farmers toil early and late. Whenever Manchuria shall have a stable government—be it Chinese, Japanese or even Russian—it will be one of the world's great granaries.

Today the greatest civilizing force in the Province is the South Manchuria Railway, held by Japan under a 99 years' lease. It came to the Japanese by right of conquest, but not, as many think, conquest over China. It was as a result of the complete victory of Japan over Russia in 1904 that the former nation succeeded to the lease by China of the Liaotang Peninsula, and the railroad as far north as Kwangchentzu, its present terminus.

The road was then a single track, light-railed apology for a railroad. The Japanese have made it modern in every respect, with road bed and rolling stock up to European standards. I have ridden for days and nights over it with little to set it out from a first-class American railroad except the constant presence of armed guards on the trains as a protection against bandits.

Incidentally, this is not unusual in the Far East. I am writing this letter on the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Canada, between Shanghai and Hong Kong. There could be no more thoroughly conventional ship atmosphere in all respects except that at various points soldiers with loaded rifles are posted. In response to an inquiry I was told that it was customary on this run to be prepared for an outbreak of bandits among the steerage passengers.

Model Cities

But to hark back to the South Manchuria. This railway inherited from the Russians not only its right of way, a few hundred feet wide, but several town sites such as Dairen, Mukden, Changchun and Antung. These are being developed by the railway with excellent hotels, sometimes, as at Mukden, approaching the luxurious, paved streets, electric lights, water works and schools. These are activities unknown to western railways, and often prohibited by the forms of their charter.

That the South Manchuria should have undertaken them on so elaborate a scale can only suggest that the Japanese Government, which owns 51 per cent of its stock, shrewdly undertook to give the neighboring Chinese an object lesson in efficient government and its fruits. That the lesson has not been ignored is sufficiently indicated by the fact that some hundreds of thousands of Chinese have taken up their residences in the railroad towns even though by so doing they put themselves under an alien authority. They vastly exceed in numbers the Japanese residents. Of 337,314 residents of the zone in 1929, 228,263 were Chinese. In the leased territory are 754,826 Chinese to 105,612 Japanese. While super patriots are denouncing the Japanese in Manchuria the shrewder Chinese are doing all they can to get their homes and their business under the more staole government of Japan.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton; Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8.

Longy School of Music: Open house and concert by students, Cambridge, 8.

Lowell Institute: First in lecture series on "The Introduction of the Ironclad Warship," by Prof. James P. Baxter 3d: "A Revolution in Naval Ordnance and Its Consequences," lecture hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Emerson College: Fourth in series of dramatic recitals: Balderston's "Berkeley Square," by Miss Maud G. Hicks, member of faculty; 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Ford Hall Forum players present: "Can You Hear Their Voices," The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): meeting, Easy Speakers Club, 8; play rehearsal, Caspy Club, Bates Hall, 7:30.

West Roxbury Community: Lecture on "Indian Life and Magic," "Men's and Boys' Night," Highland Club, Highland Hall, 8.

Harvard University: Meeting, Geological Club; lecture, "Geological Work in Portuguese West Africa," by Mr. S. L. Mason, Rotch Building, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Harriette Price, contralto, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Little Racketeer," 8:30.
Plymouth—"The House Beautiful," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Corte d'Assise," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Gothic ar... Miss Meginnis, 11.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, lecture, "Utah-Arizona Wonderlands of Color," by Mr. Randall L. Jones, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Woman's Italian Club: Meeting, Hotel Westminster, 2:30.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Massachusetts branch, International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, Georgian Room. Luncheon, Women of the Rotary Club, Parlor A, 12:15. Meeting, Kiwanis Club, Parlor.

Grace Morrison Poole Bazaar: Sale, 10 a. m. to 12 p. m.; bridge, 10:30 to 3:30; luncheon, 12:30; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7.

Harvard University: Meeting, Romance Seminary, Sever 19, 3 p. m.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

Second in lecture series on "The Art of Helping," by Miss Ethel M. Fletcher, School of Social Work, 18 Somerset Street, 11 a. m.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Golden Jubilee of Girl Reserves; music, games, historical tableaus, refreshments, auditorium, 4 p. m.

Boston Teachers' Club: First in lecture series on "Affairs of the Day at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. A. J. George, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 4:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Memorial exhibition of the works of Philip L. Hale; new accessions to the Egyptian Department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank illustrations, modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Exhibition of Foreign Railway Posters Through Nov. 7.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Hilda Scudder. Through Nov. 7.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—An exhibition of paintings. Through Nov. 20.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Landmarks in Prints, from Schongauer to Whistler. Through Nov. 7.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Durer and Rembrandt to the present day.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and drawings by Richard Currier. Through Nov. 14.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Timothy Cole Memorial Exhibition.

The International Institute, the River Room, 190 Beacon Street—An exhibition of paintings, water colors, designs and sketches by Armenian Students' Association of America.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight; cooler by Wednesday night; moderate southwest, shifting to northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with probably light local rains tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight and cooler Wednesday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably with light local rains in north portion; warmer tonight; cooler Wednesday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; cooler Wednesday night.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing southwest winds, shifting to west and probably becoming strong Wednesday, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, probably with light local rains north of Cape Cod.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	46	56	Montreal	36	44
Bismarck	34	74	Nantucket	48	52
Boston	42	50	New Orleans	54	64
Buffalo	46	48	New York	46	56
Calgary	24	..	Norfolk, Va.	50	58
Charleston	64	..	North Platte	50	80
Chicago	50	64	Philadelphia	48	56
Cincinnati	42	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	56	82
Denver	46	78	Pittsburgh	42	48
Eastport, Me.	40	46	Portland, Me.	38	48
Hatteras	50	62	Raleigh	44	60
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Louis	50	64
7 p.m. Nov. 2	74	..	St. Paul	48	60
Helena, Mont.	36	64	Salt Lake City	46	64
Huron, S. D.	44	74	San Francisco	58	72
Jacksonville	54	68	Santa Fe, N.M.	40	66
Kansas City	44	70	Seattle	42	54
Key West	72	76	Tampa	60	74
Los Angeles	56	78	Washington	40	56
Memphis	54	64	Wichita, Kan.	50	70
Miami, Fla.	74	74	Williston, N.D.	32	68

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 3.
B—Maximum Nov. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 4:44 p. m., Wednesday 5:33 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

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Insurance Action Now Up to Senate

With the House of Representatives having accomplished little in its discussions on the compulsory automobile insurance situation, hopes of Massachusetts motorists for relief from high insurance rates now rest principally with the State Senate, which takes up the problem in earnest tomorrow.

The Senate met yesterday and gave a reading to the measure passed by the House providing for notification of insurance companies of defaults in all cases under the compulsory insurance law.

In the House, the bill calling for formation of a state insurance rating bureau was passed to be engrossed, the only measure of any great importance to be advanced to that stage by the lower branch. The bill provides for a board of three members, including the Insurance Commissioner, to take over the duties of the present Board of Appeals and fix zones and rates.

By an overwhelming vote, the Mahoney substitute amendment to the rejected reductible policy bill was brought up for reconsideration but was again killed by a vote of 109 to 106.

The adverse committee report on the measure providing for prompt reports to be filed with insurance companies on accidents and claims, was accepted by the House.

FALL RIVER TAX COLLECTIONS GROW

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 3 (AP)—Taxes collected in Fall River up to yesterday represented a higher percentage of the total levy than collections on the corresponding date in either 1929 or 1930. The collections totaled $3,001,430, or 60.82 per cent of the total levy as compared with 46 per cent on the corresponding date of 1930 and 58 per cent in 1929. The collections, it was pointed out, will pay off all obligations and current expenses and will make unnecessary any more borrowing this year.

Fall River, operating with a board of finance appointed by the Governor, conducted its affairs on an economy budget and made a distinctly smaller tax levy than in 1930. The net levy this year was $4,933,000, as compared with $5,800,000 last year.

DETROIT GETS AIRCRAFT SHOW

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Mr. Luther K. Bell, general manager of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., announced yesterday the 1932 national aircraft show will be held at Detroit April 2-10, inclusive.

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COAL EXECUTIVE URGES ECONOMIC COUNCIL PLAN

Advisory Board Held Necessary for Correlation of Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—An advisory economic council to correlate industry and give it a clear objective is necessary for the economic recovery of the nation, according to testimony presented to the special Senate committee investigating the feasibility of such a council.

Stabilization of industry and a proper balance between different trades are essential, Mr. George J. Anderson, president of the Consolidation Coal Company, declared.

Mr. Anderson maintained this objective could not be achieved through voluntary trade group organizations as proposed in the "Swope" and the United States Chamber of Commerce plans for economic recovery.

The alternative plan is some form of a national council to be set up by the Government. Mr. Anderson did not altogether agree with Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee, as to details of the plan, but in general accepted the idea.

He rather favored a small committee whose function would be to educate and lead public opinion. "My own idea of a council," he said, "would be a simple and restricted one which should supply leadership of a high type to the approach of those problems within the control of a group. And when it finds a remedy it should have public support to carry it through."

American industries, he held, are about to enter into an era which looks as though it will be one of intense competition. He did not believe that voluntary agreements within industries could survive what is coming.

"But," he said, "I do not believe you are going to get stability until most of the industries have reached that stage where they can act together voluntarily and are capable of industrial self-government." The function of the national council in his plan would be to advise and encourage means for this industrial self-government.

For the specific problems of the coal industry Mr. Anderson recommended state action. "The coal states," he said, "ought to find some program of regulation which would not put the states into operations but which would back up the men who are trying to remedy the conditions in the coal industry."

Mr. Anderson considered the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust laws to be archaic and unsuited to modern industry. But he wasn't particularly concerned about them and said that industry should certainly not wait for modification to carry out the reforms which the present situation urgently demands.

The problems of the coal industry, he said, result from a world situation, not a domestic one. He likened it to that of agriculture also suffering from a loss of foreign markets due to recovery from war conditions and reëntry of Russia into the markets of the world.

Relief would have to come, he held, from sources far beyond the control of the men in the industry itself who are now concerned with keeping losses as low as possible.

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REPUBLICAN WOMEN PLAN LECTURE GROUP

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts announces a series of monthly lectures on public questions by Prof. William Starr Myers of Princeton University, to be given at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, on Saturdays at 11 a. m.

The opening lecture, Nov. 7, will be "Mr. Hoover Plays His Old Rôle," followed on Dec. 5 with "Has the United States a Foreign Policy?"; Jan. 9, "Difficulties in Central Europe—Hindenburg vs. Hitler"; Jan. 23, "The Senate Runs Amuck"; Feb. 6, "Britain Carries On"; Feb. 20, "American Politics—Citizens or Parasites?"; March 5, "The Boss—A Necessity?", and last, on March 19, "The Present American Political Situation." These lectures are primarily for club members, but anyone interested may make arrangements to hear them by applying to the club.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Elizabeth V. Snyder, Altamont, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace S. Kilmer, Albany, N. Y.
Cleve R. Kilmer, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Julia A. Ware, Ogden, Utah.
Mrs. P. B. Bradley, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Emma L. Uitsch, Arlington, Mass.
Carolyn S. Porter, Arlington, Mass.
Mrs. C. E. Fenlon, Sheboygan, Wis.
C. E. Fenlon, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. M. G. Douma, Sheboygan, Wis.
M. G. Douma, Sheboygan, Wis.
Miss Eugenie Trottner, Pforzheim, Ger.
Walter Woulnough, Toronto, Can.
Eva Card, Edmonton, Alta., Can.
Nathaniel Cuthright, New York, N. Y.

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Congress to Hear Plan for Changed Reserve Bank Act

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Proposals for far-reaching changes in the Federal Reserve Act will be introduced in the coming session of Congress, it was made known today following statements from Treasury Department officials that some alteration in the basic law is required. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan, one of those proposing amendments, today announced that he would ask hearings on his proposals before the subcommittee under Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, which is considering the subject.

One of the first actions Senator Vandenberg proposes to urge on the Senate is provision for making the debentures of the new National Credit Corporation eligible to secure postal savings re-deposits.

"The instant utility of the National Credit Corporation proves the wisdom of broadening the country's banking credit base," Senator Vandenberg said. "The splendid, helpful thing thus done as an emergency reliance by voluntary bank cooperation, deserves to be tied permanently into the national credit system and then supplemented with liberalizing amendments of the Federal Reserve Act itself.

"Debentures of the credit corporation with not more than six months' maturity should qualify for rediscount in Federal Reserve banks. Their supreme security means maximum marketability. This, in turn, means greater liquidity than can be warranted by any mere rule for short maturity which now substantially defines rediscount eligibility."

STEEL MILL RESUMES

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 3 (AP)—Immediate resumption of the Benwood Mill of the Wheeling Steel Corporation was ordered today. The plant has been idle for six weeks. Only men formerly employed by the company will be hired.

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BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. & St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane, 155 Lower Briggate (Opp Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 11 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 33-39 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe); 95 Oldham St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse. 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-5 The Moor; 96-102 The Moor; 1 Haymarket
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Boots the Chemists)
ST HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 131 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4

CARTELS COVER WIDE DIVERSITY OF INDUSTRIES

Germany and France Lead Movement—Share in Numerous Projects

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Since it is understood that one form of coöperation to which the Franco-German Economic Commission will turn its attention will be that of industrial cartels, it is interesting to observe that already a large number of these international trusts, in which both France and Germany participate, are in existence. A list which I have procured, probably not complete, shows more than 30 such cartels.

In some cases Great Britain, Switzerland, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and even Italy join France and Germany. The United States figures in the list for a few articles. A variety of smaller nations—Luxembourg, Belgium, Denmark sometimes figure in the international associations. Generally, however, the cartels are obviously of French and German origin; France and Germany are the principal members.

Indeed France and Germany enjoy a virtual monopoly of potash in Europe and have settled between themselves the conditions of sale. They have reserved, each of them, their national markets.

Exchange of Methods

Only France, Germany and Luxembourg come into the entente regarding cast iron, which fixes the price and the conditions of importation in Germany of the iron of Lorraine and Luxembourg, and allocates the Sarre and the Belgian markets. There is a similar accord for semi-manufactured iron goods. To these countries Belgium is added for the production of wire; and Belgium is let in for slag.

In order to settle the price and the conditions of sale of rivets, France and Germany have added Switzerland; and for aluminum Great Britain is admitted into an agreement which deals not only with prices and sales, and reserves the national markets, but also promises an exchange of methods of fabrication. For metal buttons Czechoslovakia is a partner of France and Germany. For silk dyes Austria becomes a partner.

Regulation of Output

For oil and glue a number of nations combine. The international syndicate for electric bulbs is also large, as is the committee of commerce for bicycle and automobile accessories. There is an international federation for silk in which, besides France and Germany, England, Italy, Switzerland, Hungary, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Japan, China and the United States are interested. But generally there are only two, three, or four countries and undoubtedly France and Germany are the leading countries in these cartels.

It is curious to remark that there are very few associations in which France plays a part that do not also contain Germany. Indeed I can only find two such associations both of France, Belgium, and Luxembourg; one relating to cement, the other to pig iron. It would be interesting, on the other hand, to ascertain whether Germany has not entered into international trusts from which France is excluded.

These cartels must not, of course, be confounded with the control of particular industries in certain countries by another country which has purchased the principal works. France, for example, has considerable financial interest in many of the Danubian industries.

But the formation of cartels is usually for the purpose of fixing prices, marking out territory, regulating output, and so forth.

There are other ways besides cartels in which France and Germany are working together, chiefly by common holdings or by financial investments. There is doubtless room for a more systematic linking of Franco-German interests which, it is hoped, will gradually soften political opposition.

Scouts Rewarded For Bravery By Court of Honor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Gold honor medals have been awarded to two Boy Scouts, a Scoutmaster and an Assistant Scoutmaster for bravery in saving lives at extreme personal risk, according to announcement by Mr. Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner and chairman of the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America, yesterday.

The awards were made by the National Court of Honor, which announced simultaneously that certificates of heroism had also been awarded to 21 Boy Scouts for life saving where the element of personal risk was less apparent.

The medals were awarded to Leonard R. Hardy, 16 years of age, of Highlands, N. J.; Trafton T. Buchanan, 15 years of age, of Renova, Pa.; Mr. George L. Nelson, Assistant Scoutmaster, of Long Beach, Calif., and Mr. Gerald Barbeau, Scoutmaster, of Pasadena, Calif. Mr. Barbeau holds the rank of an Eagle Scout, the highest honor in Scouting.

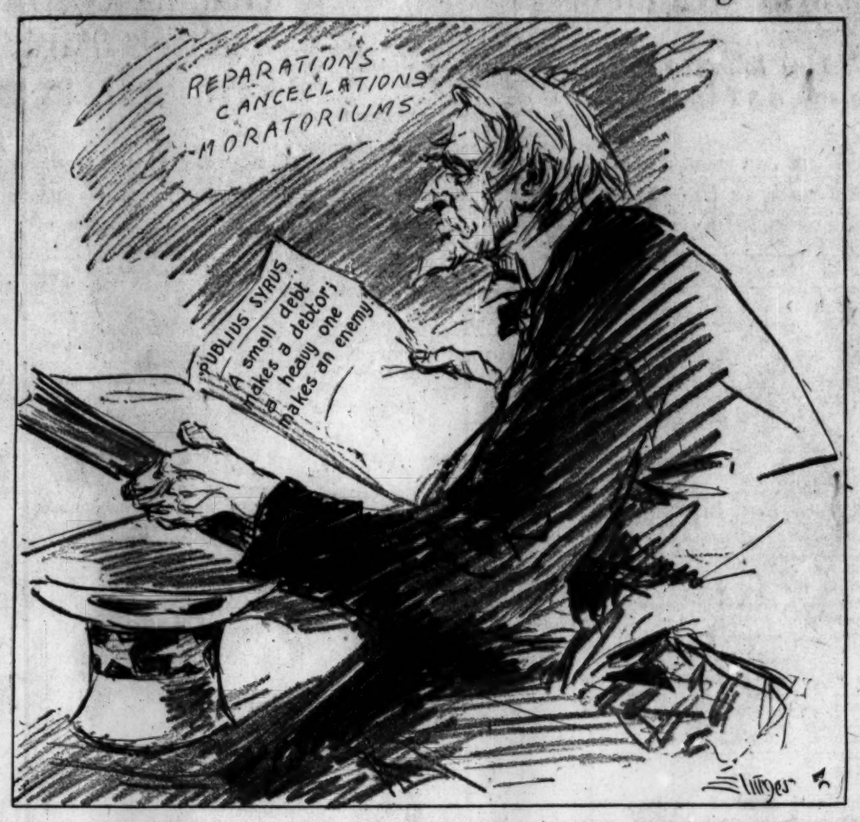
Young Hardy rescued a man and a woman who were in danger of drowning at Highland Beach, N. J., and young Buchanan saved an 8-year-old boy from the Susquehanna River when it was at the flood stage. Mr. Nelson rescued a young woman who was carried out to sea by the surf. Mr. Barbeau rescued an 8-year-old boy who was in danger of drowning.

COTTON STATE HEADS INVITED TO CONFER

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 3 (AP)—Governors and legislative committees from all cotton-producing states are to be invited to confer in Jackson, Miss., late in November in an attempt to agree on uniform cotton reduction legislation.

Gov. Harvey Parnell announced late yesterday he and Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi would issue invitations today. The action is in accordance with a proposal of the Arkansas Legislature at its recent special session.

'I Reckon Publius Knew What He Was Talking About'



HOOVER NAMES BOARD TO BARE NAVAL FACTS

Three of Five Members of Committee Are on Roll of Navy League

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—With the speed which has characterized the whole incident, President Hoover has named a committee of five to examine the accuracy of recent charges made by Mr. William Howard Gardiner, president of the Navy League, and in so doing has picked three members of the Navy League for his committee.

Coincident with this development came a caustic arraignment of the Gardiner statement from Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, who thereby effectively answered the rumor that a "breach" existed between himself and the Chief Executive. Incidentally it was his second statement in two days, Mr. Adams having taken the World Peace Foundation to task for "misleading" naval statements yesterday.

The committee picked by Mr. Hoover is composed as follows:

Mr. Ernest Lee Jahncke, member of the Navy League and Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. John Hays Hammond of Washington, member of the league, retired mining engineer and one-time candidate for the Republican nomination for Vice-President.

Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Under Secretary of State.

Mr. Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, member of the league, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Harding and Coolidge.

Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, retired, who commanded the Pacific Fleet.

Mr. Gardiner in a printed statement charged that the President exhibited "abysmal ignorance of why navies are maintained and of how they are used to accomplish their major mission," and made other charges in like vein.

In the meantime, the executive officers of the Navy League will meet here this week, and the prospect of a hot controversy within their ranks over the Gardiner statement is anticipated. The Secretary's statement said:

"As Secretary of the Navy I wish to take this opportunity to express my unqualified disapproval of the methods used by the Navy League in the pamphlet issued by it dated Oct. 28, 1931. In the pamphlet, the Navy League has descended from the high plane of dignified discussion to that of personal attack upon the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, the President; a procedure which I deeply resent. In this opinion I am supported by all leading naval officers with whom I have talked, all of whom take exception to this method of conducting affairs.

"Without going into detail I take the liberty of saying that the pamphlet is full of misleading statements.

"In particular, I would like to state that the last paragraph of the last page is false. The budget limitations for 1933, which have effected a saving of over $50,000,000, have not caused a single combatant ship of the fleet to be decommissioned, nor have the limitations imposed stopped the construction work on any of the new ships now building or on the modernization work being carried on on three battleships.

"Finally, as a friend of the service of which I am the secretary, I regret that such a pamphlet should be put out by an organization which pretends to be a friend of the navy, for statements like those published can only do the navy harm and may serve to alienate the friendship of many men who truly regard the navy as the first line of the nation's defense."

RUBBER SHIPMENTS LARGER

LONDON, Nov. 3—Shipments of crude rubber from Malaya in October totaled 45,622 tons, compared with 44,336 in September.

MODIFIED RULE ON PARCEL POST CHARGES URGED

Chamber Would Allow Introduction of Writing at Nominal Cost

A plan for making it legal to inclose a written communication in parcel post matter, by adding a 2-cent stamp to the postage covering the weight of the parcel, has been proposed by Boston business organizations and submitted to Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, in Washington.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Retail Trade Board are offering the plan which they hope may be adopted in the form of an amendment to the United States postal regulations.

Supporters of the plan believe it would simplify the parcel post service, assist those who mail packages and at the same time eliminate handling extra mail. The plan calls for the stamping of wrappers by postal clerks to indicate that writing is inclosed and that two cents has been collected for the first-class postage in addition to the regular parcel post fees.

In a letter to the Postmaster-General, signed by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, and Mr. Sidney S. Conrad, president of the Retail Trade Board, attention is called to the fact that, under existing regulations, the inclosure of written matter in packages subjects the entire parcel to the letter rate of two cents an ounce. The Post Office Department inspects about 1 per cent of the total packages mailed. When a package is found to contain writing, the full charge for first-class postage is made on the entire weight of the package and delay is encountered in forwarding the package. Between 15 and 35 per cent of parcel post matter has written inclosures, the chamber estimates.

Lack of knowledge is chiefly responsible for the inclosure of writing in parcel post packages and it is not generally done to defraud the Government of two cents for letter postage, the Chamber of Commerce officials believe. If the proposal is adopted, the Boston business organization's communication points out, first-class postage would be collected in a large majority of cases to the benefit of the postal revenues.

"It is true," the letter states, "that at the present time it is possible to attach a first-class letter to the outside of a package, but few people know of this provision. And, except in the case of a firm having special facilities handy, it is inconvenient and awkward to attach such a letter, especially if the package is small. In many cases, the writing involved consists of only a few words or may even be a simple check list, and the average person does not realize it is classed as 'inadmissible written matter.'"

U. S. Wanted In League For Far East Crisis

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—In a survey of 117 newspapers, representing 23 states and the District of Columbia, the League of Nations Association found that 91 approved American participation in the Council of the League of Nations during October for the purpose of discussing the application of the Briand-Kellogg pact to the Manchurian situation. Only 26 were opposed to it.

Among the newspapers in favor were the Los Angeles Times, the San Francisco Chronicle, the Chicago News, the Chicago Journal of Commerce, the Indianapolis Star, the Baltimore Sun, The Christian Science Monitor, the Boston Transcript, the Springfield Republican, the Washington Star, the Detroit Free Press, the St. Paul Press, the Kansas City Star, St. Louis Globe Democrat, Newark Evening News, New York World Telegram, New York Herald Tribune, New York Times, New York Journal of Commerce, Buffalo Times, Raleigh News, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cincinnati Post, Portland Oregonian, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Philadelphia Enquirer, Pittsburgh Post, Dallas News and Richmond Leader.

Among newspapers against were those of the Hearst press, the Washington Post, the Chicago Tribune, the Boston Post, the Philadelphia Record, the New York Evening Sun and Evening Post, and the Brooklyn Eagle.

A special study was made of 230 Midwest newspapers and of these, 202 favored American collaboration with the Council, and only 28 were opposed.

Afghanistan's Ruler Responsive To Lure of Western Ideas

King Nadir Shah Introduces Modern Developments With Tactful Observance of Country's Traditions—Progress Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India — Cautious but steady progress continues to mark the reign of King Nadir Shah in Afghanistan, whose efforts to create a progressive state are helping to stabilize conditions in central Asia.

Important railroad developments, reconstruction of roads leading into India, and introduction of European machinery all show that Nadir Shah is responsive to modern ideas, although he takes tactful cognizance of the traditions of his people, a point on which his predecessor, Amanullah, failed.

To the extent that finance permits, education is being fostered assiduously in Afghanistan, and in such a manner as not to upset the mullahs (priests) and fanatical adherents of ancient Koranic lore.

Education is free, from the primary to university stage. Three arts colleges and one law college mainly devoted to Koranic law have now been established in Kabul and Kandahar.

Even more important perhaps are the schemes for uplift work among the more remote and nomadic tribes who rarely come in touch with even the fringes of civilization, but live much as their forefathers did in the days of Skanderbeg and Tamerlane. This work is of a delicate nature but it is proceeding by means of primary education, road building, military service and contact with Kabul officials.

Ruler of Kashmir Asks British Help In Halting Revolt

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India, Nov. 3—The Kashmir situation, after many vicissitudes, apparently has passed beyond the capabilities of the Maharaja's available forces, and the Maharaja himself has asked that British troops be sent to take charge.

It also is understood the Punjab Government has been authorized to introduce an emergency ordinance tomorrow authorizing measures to cope with the increasing numbers of Moslem bands endeavoring to force their way into Kashmir to help their co-religionists.

The population of Kashmir mainly is Moslem, but the ruler is a Hindu. Recently the Moslems made a demonstration at the capital, demanding removal of the Hindu prince.

British troops have not entered Kashmir since 1846, and if they do so now wide repercussions in British India and Indian states are regarded as inescapable.

Anti-Alcoholic Hour Observed In Mexican Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 29—A weekly anti-alcoholic hour is now observed in some 20,000 Federal schools of the Republic, as a part of Mexico's temperance campaign.

Instruction in temperance has for years been part of the curriculum in Mexican public schools, but heretofore no organized program for this instruction has been in force.

Through public school teachers, and by radiocasts the Mexican temperance campaign is continuing despite the shortage of federal funds. The central organ for the campaign is the National Anti-Alcoholic Commission, on which are representatives of nearly all governmental departments.

AIR TRANSPORTATION CONTINUES TO GAIN

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Col. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, said yesterday that air transportation of passengers, mails and merchandise continued to increase in 1931 in spite of recessions in other lines.

"About 700,000 passengers will be carried on United States air lines this year, compared with less than 400,000 in 1930. The number will probably pass 1,000,000 in 1932," he said.

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WHEAT RISE TURNS TIDE OF BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 1)

problems of international finance and of distribution.

During September a gain of 12.5 per cent was registered in the production of newsprint over August, with 178,412 tons manufactured, while importations of raw cotton increased in volume in preparation for operations in the textile industry.

The value of building permits issued by 61 cities has jumped more than 25 per cent as compared with August, and there is greater activity in the mining industry, especially as regards the shipments of asbestos. Considerable improvement is shown in the sales and values of industrial and public utility stocks.

Power output in September gained 3 per cent over August, gains being recorded in each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces.

A substantial advance is recorded in savings accounts, totals being $57,000,000 more than a year ago.

General retail trade has improved, although still somewhat slow in the West.

A pool is planned to dispose of a large butter surplus overseas.

Return of Oil Prosperity Celebrated in Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 3—Just as it did 16 years ago when oil went to $1 per barrel, Tulsa threw its hat into the air Saturday when an increase in posted prices to 85 cents was announced by several oil companies, including Standard companies.

Tulsa's Hallowe'en was turned into a celebration of the return of prosperity in the oil industry. Thousands made merry on the main street of the city, which was blocked off and traffic prohibited.

Mr. W. B. Way, general manager of the International Petroleum Exposition, led the parade on a mounted horse. There were huge oil trucks and banners following. Overhead a lighted plane swung low over the tower buildings.

The return of prosperity was seen in the advance of prices by Mr. Edward Reeser, president of the American Petroleum Institute, who was one of the speakers in the celebration.

Arkansans Participate In Prosperity Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND, Ark., Nov. 3—If good tidings traveled as far and wide as news of adversity, this community today would make the front pages of the nation's press as it did last winter when several hungry farmers came to town and demanded rations for their women and children.

In celebration of a bounteous harvest and vast stores of food to tide the farm families over the approaching winter, thousands participated in a three-day jubilee and fair over Halloween. There was merrymaking, but underneath was deep gratitude for the remarkable recovery from the misfortunes of last year.

England is thankful. In the carnival throngs were many men who last winter staged the so-called "bread riot" on almost the same spot.

The statement is made that for each farmer made destitute by the 1930 drought, there are five today with larders, pantries, cribs and storerooms full near to bursting.

Diversified farming as well as record-breaking yields are responsible. The old order under which farmers gave space only to crops which brought them cash has changed around England and in other large cotton areas. This year gardens were to be found at practically every home and greatly increased acreage was put into feed crops.

In the vicinity of England, county agents report 303,000 quart cans of vegetables and fruits in the homes of farmers, while more than 50,000 cans of meat are yet to be put up, not to mention stores of vegetables that keep through the winter without canning.

Motor Industry Plans Vigorous Sales Drive

DETROIT, Nov. 3 (AP)—It long has been a tradition in the automobile industry that it is first to feel the effects of an industrial decline and first to recover. Many of Michigan's business leaders believe the motorcar industry will lead the way again as it did in the past.

No small part of the feeling that better days are at hand is based upon the impending presentation of new models by a majority of the automobile manufacturers. Many of these new types already are in process of construction while others are to come off the production lines within the next few weeks.

The effect of this new model production already has been felt in related industries that supply tools and parts for the various motorcar makers. Its effect on employment will come shortly when all the makers planning new types put them into production. Vigorous sales campaigns are planned.

British Cotton Trade Enjoys 'Boom' Period

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 30 (AP)—The British cotton industry appears to be enjoying a boom, attributed in part to orders placed by domestic merchants seeking to take advantage of the low prices occasioned by the drop in the pound.

Lancashire's mills have been running at approximately 75 per cent capacity for the past month, it was learned authoritatively, as compared with a low record of 42 per cent established in August.

The reentry of China as a cotton buyer and increased buying in other eastern markets, excluding India, also are listed as causes.

The stocks of British retailers are reported to be low as a result of the summer's watchful waiting.

Oil Industry Reported In Favorable Position

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3 (AP)—A seasonal decrease in demand for Pennsylvania crude oil brought price reductions of 10 and 15 cents a barrel. At the same time, eastern oil men, particularly optimistic in view of 15-cent increases in mid-continent areas, said the oil industry was in considerably better shape now than at the same time last year.

Higher quotations in western oils always have been followed by better prices in the eastern fields, oil men said, adding it could reasonably be assumed that if higher prices are sustained in the mid-continent fields, Pennsylvania crude prices would increase proportionately.

Fascism Without Mussolini! Many Say Power Will Remain, But for How Long, Is Question

Unrest Within Party Held Factor Determining Whether Italy Would Continue Under Dominance of Dictatorship

FASCIST ITALY—*Last of six articles*

By PAUL CREMONA

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Fascist régime, so solid, majestic and efficient, is beset by a problem of tremendous gravity. What is going to happen when Signor Benito Mussolini is no longer its head. Who is there to succeed him as chief of the Government? Which of the many reforms introduced by the Duce during the last nine years will survive its author?

When the question of his own succession has been put to Signor Mussolini his answer has been that, in the first place, he intends to remain at his job for a considerable time yet, and that in any case everything has been carefully arranged for the nomination of his successor. He does not seem to have today the slightest anxiety as to the future of the régime he has formed, because he believes the Fascist state is now so thoroughly organized and placed on so solid a basis as to be able to withstand successfully any attack from whatever part it came.

As to the nomination of Signor Mussolini's successor, or rather of the new chief of the Government, this is one of the many jobs of the Fascist Grand Council. In a sealed envelope the Grand Council has placed a short list of names and the secret of its contents and its resting place is known only to a few members of the highest Fascist hierarchy. When the post of Prime Minister becomes vacant, this envelope will be taken to the King, who will select the new Premier from the list submitted.

This procedure is strictly constitutional, having been approved by an Act of Parliament and sanctioned by the King. The transmission of power will therefore be immediate, without the possibility of a long ministerial crisis, because everything has been pre-arranged so as to insure the prompt nomination of the new Prime Minister.

Power Will Remain

The disappearance of Signor Mussolini from public life will at once place in full light before the Italian people the colossal work that he has accomplished. The attitude of the non-Fascist elements in the country will largely depend on the conduct of the Fascist Party itself, but since the rising generation is almost entirely Fascist, it may be safely assumed that power will remain for a considerable time in Fascist hands, even without the Duce.

Who, in particular, will succeed Signor Mussolini is of minor importance. If the nation has completely absorbed—as the Fascists claim—the fundamentals of Fascism, there will be no need for a new dictator or for an exceptionally strong man to govern Italy. Many observers, however, still consider that the Fascist experiment is a "one-man show," and that Fascism, depending only on a single individual of extraordinary courage and ability, will collapse when it will have lost its present leader.

In spite of the imposing outward support which Fascism has in Italy, it has not yet been judged by a free people. The test of Fascism will come on the day when the Italian people will be free to express their approval or disapproval of Fascism. This is the crux of the whole question. But whatever the ultimate fate of Fascism will be, it is beyond question that the old Italy, the Italy of the Liberals, Democrats and Socialists, has gone for good.

Under present circumstances the disappearance of Signor Mussolini should not constitute a real danger for the stability of the Fascist régime. Fascism has nothing to fear from its opponents, who will have to reorganize their scattered forces before they can seriously attempt to regain power. The feal danger lies elsewhere—within the Fascist Party itself. It is idle to suppose that the Fascist Party will retain its present unity forever. It would be ridiculous to suppose that the masses, now controlled by Fascism, could be kept voiceless for an indefinite period, and that all the members of the Fascist Party should hold similar opinions on all the vital problems of the nation.

Unrest Within

Within the Fascist Party itself there are already antagonistic currents, opinions, ideas and programs which are in opposition to one another. It is difficult to know what these various tendencies within the Fascist ranks represent, but there can be no doubt that what are at the present moment vague groupings of Fascists will eventually crystallize into definite groups, which will in turn develop into parties, with definite programs of their own. There is within the Fascist Party a strange medley of Monarchists, Progressives, Agrarians, Industrialists, and Syndicalists. The formation of such groups is certainly not encouraged by Signor Mussolini, who is anxious to preserve the unity of his party, but their existence is admitted and even tolerated. Only with the elimination of these groups and parties within the party will it be possible to eliminate altogether the adversaries of Fascism and to insure a long life to the Fascist régime.

What are likely to be the more lasting results, political and economic, of Fascism? It is the common belief that Signor Mussolini will succeed in changing permanently the structure of the Italian state he found and the mechanism by which representative government will express itself when it is ultimately restored. The old Italian parliamentary system has gone and there seems to be no chance for its return. The coöperative system in industry, even if with the necessary modifications, seems also likely to be maintained.

Signor Mussolini is convinced that the great work of Fascism is to have reconciled and associated capital and labor under the supervision and authority of the state. The social peace and tranquillity which Italy has been able to enjoy under Fascism are due to the new laws which have permitted class collaboration rather than class conflicts. Even his stanchest adversaries will admit that Signor Mussolini has rendered a signal service not only to Italy but to the world in having shown the way to bring about coöperation between capital and labor.

A French writer, M. Marcel Lucain, who has made a close study of Fascism, assures us that "authoritarian Fascism" will eventually be replaced by "liberal Fascism." He describes Fascism as a superior democracy that will in a few years achieve what other democracies will only achieve in a century, namely a harmonized social form. Thus Fascism, which seemed to many to be only a mere revival of medieval political conceptions, produced by the special failure of democracy in Italy, will no doubt ultimately be the means of regenerating democracy in Italy and of giving its people a new sense of patriotic duty.

Purses Open For Relief of Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

full support to this national campaign.

The present drive for funds, although it is either now going on or will soon start in practically every community over the nation, is not a national drive. The Administration believes that the emergency must be met independently by each community. Later on, if it is found that some communities need outside help, it may be forthcoming from the Federal Government. President Hoover has felt and on several occasions has stated, that the prospect of a large-scale congressional appropriation at this juncture would dry up voluntary funds when most needed.

Accordingly, so far, the only active participation of the Federal Government in the relief problem has been as a coördinating agency in the work of local communities. At the head of the office is Mr. Gifford. Under him are a group of committees and subcommittees composed of some of the country's most prominent business men.

It is acknowledged that the present method of procedure is an experiment. Its proponents, including President Hoover, believe it will succeed, and that American generosity and brotherliness can be trusted to meet the situation. On the other hand, there are plenty of public men, in Congress and out, who are quite sincerely demanding large federal grants, and there is every prospect of a big fight on this subject when Congress meets.

Many Schemes Proposed

National interest finds expression in many proposals received daily from individuals at the Gifford headquarters. Many of these have to do with quotas by which donors can determine how large a contribution they should make. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, has pointed out that "if each American man and woman would give promptly to these local agencies the amount of one day's salary or wage or fixed income, the result would be a truly colossal fund which would lift from our neighbors this burden of want and suffering and fear."

The Gifford committee feels that it should not accept any final plan on a national basis because it might run counter to local programs. In New York, for example, one big firm is asking for funds on a graduated scale which runs considerably higher than 1 per cent on those with large incomes.

Whatever program is adopted, the Gifford committee plans to see to it that every potential giver is asked, before fall is over, to make as big a donation as he or she can afford, in the most widespread campaign of its kind since the World War.

Rise in Price of Metals Hoped for in Nevada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev., Nov. 3—Nevada is having its first experience with an unemployment problem. Until a year ago there have been few periods, and always short ones, when there was any lack of jobs for competent miners.

While the low price of other metals has given impetus to gold mining all over the State, it has not taken up the slack as yet, although new gold discoveries and the opening of old gold properties to leasers indicate better times ahead for the mining industry.

It cannot be denied that a better feeling prevails in mining circles than has been noted for some time. Even in the silver mining districts there appears to be a growing confidence in an early advance in silver. A small rise in prices would solve the State's unemployment problem.

Pennsylvania to Attack Problem From New Angle

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Nov. 3 (AP)—An attack on the causes of depression and unrest from a new angle is visualized by Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, president of Pennsylvania State College.

It will be made, he said, through the work of the newly established Greater Pennsylvania Council, of which Dr. Hetzel is chairman. The council starts with an opportunity for promoting social and economic improvement.

Just as the farmer, the industrialist or the business man now goes to a state university for aid in solving his problems, the council plans to make similar facilities available for handling problems which have been hitherto outside the scope of educational and research institutions.

Hoover Sends $2500 Gift Toward Relief in Capital

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—President Hoover has given $2500 toward District of Columbia unemployment relief. Mr. E. C. Graham, chairman of the city's unemployment committee, was notified of the donation by a telephone call from Mr. Lawrence Richey, one of Mr. Hoover's secretaries.

"Mr. Hoover's gift comes as a most pleasant surprise," Mr. Graham said. "I only hope that it will encourage others to make similar contributions."

Baltimore Mobilizes Resources for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3—Resources of this city are being mobilized on an unprecedented scale in a series of campaigns designed to provide means for caring for the needy through the coming winter. A small army of volunteer workers has been enlisted, and work is proceeding along several lines.

The largest drive will be made by the Community Fund, which will seek to raise $2,130,711 to support the large group of welfare and charity organizations which it represents.

Plans for this campaign, which will begin on Nov. 6, were announced on Oct. 29 at a dinner at which Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, was the principal speaker.

Crop in Prairie Provinces Below Five-Year Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — The wheat yield of the Canadian prairie provinces this year was 157,000,000 bushels below the average for lve years, according to a crop report prepared by the Bank of Montreal. The total wheat yield is estimated at 246,400,000 bushels, from 23,178,000 acres, as compared with an estimate for last year of 374,5000,000 bushels from 23,960,00 acres. The five-year average is 404,000,000 bushels.

The year's oat crop is estimated at 177,700,000 bushels, compared with 254,011,00 last year. Barley crop is estimated at 52,800,000 bushels, compared with 109,495,000 bushels last year.

Omaha Y.M.C.A. Offers Program for Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3—To meet the need of unemployed men of Omaha, the Young Men's Christian Association has provided a physical, educational and recreational program for jobless during the winter, without charge, it was announced by Mr. Alvin E. Johnson, president.

Every unemployed man in this city has the opportunity to fill his leisure time along the line of his individual interest and to train himself for new vocational possibilities. The program is offered three nights a week.

Penny Tax on Meals Imposed at Barnard

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—A tax of a cent a meal for unemployment relief was self-imposed upon Barnard College students Sunday.

"If 1000 girls eat three meals a day for 30 days," said Miss Dorothy Kramm, chairman of the fund, "and pay their penny taxes, we shall have close to $1000 at the end of November."

Louisville Reports Gain

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3 (AP)—An increase of employment of 10.2 per cent in Louisville during September as compared to August was announced recently by Mr. William E. Morrow, secretary of the local Board of Trade.

MORAL SUPPORT FOR INDIA GOAL DR. RAO SEEKS

Gandhi Disciple in America Finds Much Interest in His Country

Seeking moral support for India, Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao, a disciple of Gandhi and an active member of the India Nationalist movement, is visiting the United States for the purpose of laying India's case before the American people and explaining the possibilities for closer friendship between East and West.

America, Dr. Rao said, was a neutral country and, once it heard India's case, he was certain India would be willing to abide by any conclusions that might be reached regarding the rights or wrongs of India's claims.

Dr. Rao expressed surprise, in the two weeks he has been here, to find so much interest shown in India. Much information had been spread through news agencies and by other means, but there were gaps to fill in, and he hoped to make himself available for this service.

India, he said, wanted Dominion status. It wanted self-government inside the Empire, and if not that way, then outside. Under Gandhi's guidance the Congress movement has proceeded along the lines of nonviolence, and he hoped the efforts of his leader in London would succeed. If they failed, he hesitated to say what direction the movement might take, for there were extremists waiting ready, youths who had become impatient and who might take advantage of any setback to Gandhi to spur the movement on to more aggressive action.

He said he could give no figures as to the strength of the Congress movement. But, he asserted, it acted as a unit. When, in 1920, Gandhi assumed leadership he was regarded more as a politician than as a promising directing force. Soon he proved himself. He made an appeal for men, money and "munitions." The men he got at once in a steady stream of subscribers to the movement. The money, 10,000,000 rupees within three months, came within a day of the time stipulated. The "munitions" (meaning the spinning wheel, for that was the weapon used to boycott the cotton trade of England) appeared on every hand. The response was immediate, and a campaign got under way and has been continuing ever since.

The Congress had succeeded, he declared, in other ways as well as inculcating a spirit of independence. It had exploded the system of castes, so that the "untouchables," or depressed classes, became members on the same basis of equality as other members, enjoying the same privileges and the same responsibilities.

Washington Opens Symphony Concert

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The nation's newest symphony orchestra gave its first concert here yesterday afternoon in Constitution Hall before a distinguished audience, chief among whom was Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

When Mr. Hans Kindler, its conductor, raised his baton for the opening overture, he opened a program of 24 concerts which comprise the winter program of the National Symphony Orchestra. A series of children's concerts and a series of Sunday afternoon concerts are included.

The formation of the symphony orchestra brings to Washington music lovers the realization of a goal to which they have aspired for some time. Mr. Kindler is recognized as one of the world's great cellists. Prominent Washingtonians contributed about $65,000 to get the orchestra on its way. The balance needed for its maintenance is intended to be realized from ticket sales. Mrs. Hoover leads a list of about 45 box holders.

GRAIN PAYS WAY TO FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A bushel of wheat or a bushel of corn admitted anyone to the Greater Mebane Fair, which lasted six days and nights. The grain, however, had to be presented in sacks, already measured out. The fair proved a great success.

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EDITORIAL
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It's a great advantage to have this delicious loaf all sliced for you. When the children want a sandwich, all they have to do is help themselves to the uniform Slices of Prize Bread. Ask for a loaf today. Large 20 oz LOAF 7c

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Pea Beans	California or Michigan 2 Lbs	9c		Molasses	½ Gal Jug 59c / Lge. Can 25c / Sm Can 15c
Yellow Split Peas	Lb Pkg	8c		Kipper Snacks	4 Cans 19c
Green Split Peas	Lb Pkg	8c		Peanut Cake N.B.C. Cookies	Lb 19c
Lima Beans	Lb Pkg	10c		Tomato Catsup Finast	14 oz Bot 15c
Alice Tomato Juice	Pt Bot	15c		Bensdorp's Cocoa	½ Lb Can 29c
Finast Mayonnaise	Pt Jar	29c		Brookside Milk	Qt 11c
Cream of Wheat	Pkg	21c			
Finast Ammonia	Qt Bot	25c			
H.O. Quick Oats	Pkg	12c			
Hecker's Farina	Pkg	13c			
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MINNESOTA VS. NORTHWESTERN

Only Teams Undefeated in 'Big Ten' Conference to Meet

"BIG TEN" FOOTBALL STANDING

	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Minnesota	2	0	0	48	0	1.000
Northwestern	2	0	0	42	6	1.000
Michigan	2	0	1	55	27	.667
Purdue	2	0	1	35	27	.667
Ohio State	2	0	1	33	23	.667
Wisconsin	1	0	1	21	28	.500
Indiana	1	1	1	38	19	.500
Iowa	0	1	1	0	34	.000
Chicago	0	0	3	19	59	.000
Illinois	0	0	3	6	74	.000

This is the fifth of a series of reviews on the 1931 football campaign of the "Big Ten" Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews of the big eastern college games, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southwest Conference, the Southern Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—Title significance attaches to the Western Conference football clash between University of Minnesota and Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., Saturday. Both teams are undefeated in the "Big Ten" campaign, and each will thereafter taper off the season with elevens evaluated as inferior. With strong running and passing attacks, and stubborn defenses as well, these teams should produce an epic struggle.

In a game only a shade less important, Indiana University invades University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich. Each eleven has won and lost, and, while tradition favors the Wolverines, Indiana made better showings than Michigan against Chicago and Ohio State.

University of Wisconsin, although a loser last week, figures itself set for victory against University of Illinois, at Urbana, Ill. The latter lost a game last Saturday, its third straight in the Conference. The four remaining members of the "Big Ten" take their competition from outside the fold.

Ohio State Meets Navy

Ohio State receives United States Naval Academy at Columbus, Ohio. The former was a winner and the latter played a scoreless tie last week. University of Chicago, which showed vast improvement against Purdue, receives the University of Arkansas team, a close loser last week. The Purdue eleven receives Centenary at Lafayette, Ind., a team that lost a tight game last week. Iowa, a winner for a change, attacks the strong Nebraska team at Lincoln, Neb.

Northwestern actually held its power in check to defeat Illinois, 32 to 6, and there is every indication that its resources will be even greater for the affair with Minnesota. Ernest Rentner '33, all-around halfback, who made the first touchdown on a 66-yard dash, played only the first 10 minutes of the opening quarter in which the Wildcats ran up a score of 25 to 0. And they did not have R. E. Russell '33, the plunging fullback who beat the Gophers last year, who is now said to be ready to resume play. His place has been so capably filled by Oliver Olson '34, that they may alternate on a basis of equality. Olson displays the added talent of long distance sharp-shooting punting. George Potter '34, the new quarterback, likewise is showing development. He ran back a kickoff 83 yards for a touchdown. Coach R. E. Hanley's great offensive and defensive line appears to be intact. Here surely is a team with championship possibilities.

On the other hand any aggregation that can defeat Wisconsin, 14 to 0, in a game of historic rivalry, must likewise be counted a worthy aspirant. Seizing the opportunity of a fumble by the Badgers, the Gophers went to work with a smooth power attack that completely disorganized the visitors and scored two touchdowns. Late in the game, with Wisconsin staging a sudden rally, the Gophers successfully broke up a brilliant passing offensive. The flashy little quarterback, Kenneth MacDougall '33 was stopped, but Coach H. O. Crisler didn't give him much playing time, apparently holding him out for Northwestern. The coach tricked the opposition somewhat by drawing Capt. C. L. Munn '32, out of the line to plunge with the ball, and slash off tackle. Munn supplemented the efforts of the fullback, J. A. Manders '33, to complete a well-balanced power attack. Each made a touchdown.

Teams Much Alike

If Northwestern has a great line, so has Minnesota; in fact the teams are alike in many respects—each using the combination of lateral and forward passes cleverly, for example—so it is evident that this will be anybody's ball game until the shadows grow deep across Dyche Stadium. Last year, with a title-sharing team, Northwestern defeated Minnesota 27 to 6, but that was last year.

Michigan's victory over Princeton, 21 to 0, was welcomed in the middle West because of the defeats teams of this section have been taking from eastern rivals so far this season. The Wolverines marched on the Tiger goal line nine times during the afternoon and got through to their ultimate objective three times. Princeton did not make a first down. S. E. Fay '34, new halfback, led the attack with a 30-yard run on a fake kick for a touchdown and an 80-yard end run after a successful passing attack. Capt. M. R. Hudson '32, fullback, got back into the spotlight after a week's eclipse, dashing 25 yards for the third touchdown. Michigan looks stronger each week and it is to be expected that Indiana will have its hands full this Saturday.

While the Hoosiers lost, 13 to 6, to Ohio State, that was better than Michigan did against the Buckeyes, and about all that was expected of Indiana. The Hoosiers, under Coach E. C. Hayes, appear distinctly on the upgrade. Their passing attack, that was so bewildering at Chicago, did not click so well, their chief asset being the punting and plunging of R. I. Jones '34, fullback, who had not previously attracted attention. He made the touchdown that gave his team a first-quarter lead. Those other tackle slashers and those pass throwers and receivers may come back to form for the Michigan encounter, when they will certainly be needed.

Cramer Plays Great Game

Ohio State coördinated itself with what looked to many like a one-man attack by C. F. Cramer '34, quarterback. Cramer played a great game in the Michigan affair, slipped to obsecurity in the Northwestern encounter, but returned to the heights against Indiana. He scored both touchdowns, punted ably, passed to all parts of the gridiron, rushed the ball through the line and was brilliant on defense. All these things mean, of course, that the Buckeyes as a whole were performing their blocking and tackling assignments with skill, vim and vigor, for the best star in the game can do nothing without support and plenty of it. They should have no trouble with the Navy team this week-end, as the latter was anything but impressive when held to a scoreless deadlock by West Virginia Wesleyan.

Chicago looked victory-bound during the first half of the Purdue game, when it led, 6 to 0; but it swung back into its rut in the last half and was defeated, 14 to 6. Even that score, however, gives Maroon followers hope, in view of previous untoward events. That first half showed a team with possibilities, that tackled surely, that blocked and massed interference as Maroons have not done for many moons, and a team that sustained its drives in a manner that would not be denied. What many fans want to know, however, is why the Maroons persist in kicking off all the time. When scored on, they may elect to receive. Instead they boot the ball to the other fellows and let them play with it. One touchdown by Purdue was driven straight through from the kickoff without the Maroons having a chance at the ball. This strategy, if it can be called such, played a good part in the size of the defeats received from Yale and Indiana. Vinson Sahlin '34, halfback, and R. G. Wallace Jr. '33, quarterback, led the Maroon attack, the former scoring.

Arkansas lost to a strong Texas Christian team, 7 to 0. Purdue, though slowed up by an enthusiastic Chicago team, should have a good workout with Centenary, which lost to the Texas Aggies, 7 to 0. Iowa got onto the right side of the scoring column with a 7-to-0 win over George Washington, while its opponent for this week-end, Nebraska, defeated Missouri, 10 to 7, in a "Big Six" contest.

Leads a "Big Ten" Eleven

CAPT. OLIVER M. SANSEN '32
University of Iowa Football Team.

OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC TRYOUTS IN JULY

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The gymnastic tryouts in 1932 for the United States Olympic team will have a unique distinction over all other qualifying trials. One part of the tryouts will be held in New York, the other some 3000 miles away, in Los Angeles, it was announced Monday after a meeting of the Olympic Gymnastic Committee. These deliberations require approval by the executive committee of the American Olympic Committee at the Hotel Paramount on Nov. 29, a step that generally follows subcommittee action.

The Pacific coast city will conduct trials in rope climbing, tumbling and club swinging about July 23, while New York will stage tryouts for the five-man all-around competition, consisting of side horse, long horse, flying rings, parallel bars and horizontal bar. This will be held on two successive days about July 15.

The squad is not expected to exceed 22 men and this number undoubtedly will be reduced, since it is almost certain that several of the gymnasts will qualify in more than one event. The Olympic competition at Los Angeles is spread over a five-day period, beginning Aug. 8.

Another important action of the committee was the unanimous selection of Roy E. Moore of the New York Turn Verein as chairman and manager of the Olympic team. Joseph Oszy of the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. was nominated to serve as head coach, with Ben Price of the Los Angeles A. C. as his assistant.

Herbert G. Forsell of Harvard University was chosen trainer, the same capacity in which he served in 1928. At that time Moore was both manager and coach.

Those present at the meeting included Moore, C. W. Graydon, Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League; John C. Mais, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; Bjarne Jorgensen, Metropolitan Association, A. A. U.; Henry Panzer, Panzer College; C. A. Beling, Princeton University, and Forsell.

BILLINGS WINS GOLF TITLE IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3 (AP)—Raymond R. Billings of Washington and Mexico City yesterday won the amateur golf championship of Mexico, defeating John H. Joss, former Yale football star from Indianapolis and Mexico City, 1 up in 37 holes.

Miss Martha Kinsey, Cincinnati, won the women's championship, defeating 19-year-old Miss Marjorie Conway of Mexico City, 12 and 11.

'Big Ten' Football Scores

MICHIGAN		WISCONSIN	
27-Central St...	0	33-Bradley	6
34-Mich. S. N...	0	12-N. Dakota...	7
13-Chicago ...	7	7-Alabama P. I.	7
7-Ohio State...	20	21-Purdue	14
35-Illinois	0	13-Pennsylvania	27
21-Princeton ...	0	0-Minnesota ..	14
137	27	86	75
MINNESOTA		CHICAGO	
13-N. D. State..	7	12-Cornell (C.)..	0
30-Ripon	0	0-Hillsdale	7
20-Okla. Aggies.	0	7-Michigan ...	13
0-Stanford ...	13	0-Yale	27
34-Iowa	0	6-Indiana	32
14-Wisconsin ..	0	6-Purdue	14
111	20	31	93
ILLINOIS		NORTHWESTERN	
20-St. Louis....	6	19-Nebraska ...	7
0-Purdue	7	0-Notre Dame..	0
20-Bradley	0	19-U. C. L. A...	0
0-Michigan ...	35	10-Ohio State...	0
6-Northwestern	32	32-Illinois	6
46	80	80	13
IOWA		OHIO STATE	
0-Pittsburgh ..	20	67-Cincinnati ..	6
0-Texas A.&M..	29	21-Vanderbilt ..	26
0-Indiana	0	20-Michigan ...	7
0-Minnesota ..	34	0-Northwestern	10
7-Geo. Wash...	0	13-Indiana	8
7	83	121	55
INDIANA		PURDUE	
7-Ohio	6	28-West. Res....	0
0-Notre Dame.	25	19-Coe	0
0-Iowa	0	7-Illinois	0
32-Chicago	6	14-Wisconsin ...	21
6-Ohio State...	13	13-Carnegie T...	6
		14-Chicago	6
45	50	95	33

ANOTHER CHARITY GAME

CANTON, N. Y., Nov. 3 (AP)—In accordance with a proposal of one of its most distinguished alumni, Owen D. Young, St. Lawrence University announced yesterday it would play a charity football game with Boston University in Boston on Armistice Day. Mr. Young proposed charity games aside from the regular college football schedules, the proceeds to go for unemployment relief.

S. M. U. RETAINS THE TOP PLACE

Texas Christian Also Undefeated in Southwest Conference Race

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
So. Methodist	3	0	72	25	1.000
Texas Christian	2	0	13	0	1.000
Texas A. & M.	1	1	33	13	.500
Rice	1	1	19	21	.500
Baylor	1	1	26	40	.500
Texas	0	2	7	16	.000
Arkansas	0	3	13	68	.000

This is the fifth of a series of reviews of the 1931 football campaign of the Southwest Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews on the big eastern college games, the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southern Conference, and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 3—Mixing a brilliant passing attack with an assortment of running plays, the powerful Southern Methodist University Mustangs kept the leadership of the Southwest Conference football race by defeating the University of Texas Longhorns, 1930 Conference champions, 9 to 7 in the feature game of the Southwest. It was the third straight Conference victory for the Ponies, and their sixth consecutive win. Texas Christian University, just one step behind the Mustangs, won its second Conference contest by defeating the University of Arkansas 7 to 0.

Putting up one of the best defensive games of the season, the Texas Longhorns held the plunging Mustang backs exactly six times within the 10-yard line after the Ponies had made marches down the field. The Ponies' first score came early in the second quarter when a pass from Weldon "Speedy" Mason '32 to George E. Koontz '32 placed the ball on the Steers' three-yard line. Two plunges gave the Mustangs a touchdown. The 1930 champions evened the count in the third period. It was the same play, a forward coupled with a lateral pass, that had given the Longhorns a touchdown against Harvard the week before. Early the fourth quarter a Longhorn punt was blocked behind the goal and the ball rolled over the end zone, giving the Ponies a safety.

The University of Arkansas Razorbacks held the Texas Christian Horned Frogs to a 7-to-0 victory. Richard Oliver '34 was lagely responsible for the Frogs' win. The Frogs' lone score came in the second period as result of Oliver's end runs.

Centenary College lost its second straight game to a Southwest Conference eleven, when Texas A. & M. defeated it 7 to 0, in a non-Conference contest. The Baylor Bears exhibited much power in defeating Texas Tech 32 to 0. Rice Institute was idle.

Having defeated two of the strongest teams in the Conference—the Rice Owls and the Texas Longhorns—Southern Methodist is a big favorite to win the championship. Texas Christian, Texas A. & M. and Baylor are the three remaining games on the Mustangs Conference schedule. Of these three, Texas Christian will likely give the Ponies the most trouble.

Two teams are definitely out of the Conference race. With only one Conference game to be played, Arkansas cannot hope for anything better than a tie for last place. The Texas eleven is definitely out of the race, with only three more games to play.

With three games scheduled, six teams will enter the last leg of the pennant race. The games booked for this week-end are Rice vs. Texas Christian; Southern Methodist vs. Texas A. & M., and Texas vs. Baylor.

Southwest Conference

RICE		TEXAS CHRISTIAN	
37-Texas A&I...	0	33-Denton	6
32-Sam Houston	0	3-La. State....	0
6-Oklahoma ..	19	0-Tulsa	13
7-Texas	0	38-Austin	0
12-So. Methodist	21	6-Texas A.&M..	0
32-Arizona	0	6-Simmons	0
		7-Arkansas	0
126	40	93	19
SO. METHODIST		TEXAS A. & M.	
13-Denton	0	33-So. Western.	0
27-Simmons ...	10	0-Tulane	7
42-Arkansas ...	6	20-Iowa	0
21-Rice	12	0-Tex Christian	6
19-Centenary ..	0	33-Baylor	7
9-Texas	7	7-Centenary ...	0
131	35	102	20
ARKANSAS		TEXAS	
13-Ozarks	6	36-Simmons ...	0
19-Hendrix	0	31-Missouri	0
6-So. Methodist	42	0-Rice	7
7-Baylor	19	3-Oklahoma ..	0
6-La. State....	13	7-Harvard	35
0-Tex Christian	7	7-So. Methodist	9
51	87	84	51
BAYLOR			
23-St. Edwards.	6		
13-Centenary ..	24		
19-Arkansas ...	7		
7-Tex. A.&M...	33		
32-Texas Tech..	0		
94	70		

Ranger Big Four To Carry Burden

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The New York Rangers have been one of the National Hockey League's busiest traders in the offseason player market, but after all their trades the only thing that appears certain is that the "big four" of past seasons again will carry most of the burden.

Bill Cook, one of the best right wingmen in the league, his brother, Fred "Bun" Cook, at left wing and Frankie Boucher, one of the circuit's greatest play makers, at center form a first string forward line that cannot be displaced. Big Ching Johnson, perhaps a little slower than before but just as effective, is sure to be the mainstay of the defense.

Along with these four stars, the Rangers have a considerable array of talent, old and new, that still must be shaken down into a team. Even then there is no assurance that the Bluecoats will have enough defensive strength and reserve power to carry them to a better position than they held last year—third in the league's American group.

The defense remains the big Ranger problem. Two of last year's regulars, Joe Jerwa and Frank Peters, have been sold or traded. To replace them, Manager Lester Patrick is counting heavily on Earl ("Si") Seibert, one of the outstanding defense stars of the Canadian-American League with Springfield.

Doug Brennan, mainstay of the Vancouver Lions' defense for several seasons, also appears a likely prospect and Hibbert "Hib" Miiks, secured through the break-up of the Philadelphia Club, is being groomed for a defense position.

Johnny Roach, Ranger goaltender, has a few weak spots but is hard to beat if his defense can give him ordinary protection. If he shows signs of slumping, Alfie Moore of Springfield is a capable substitute.

To relieve the Cook-Boucher front line, the Rangers have their experienced second stringers, Murray Murdoch and Butch Keeling, Cecil Dillon, a speedy youngster who showed much promise last year, and Norman "Dutch" Gainor, veteran winger secured from Boston in exchange for Jerwa. Paul Thompson has been traded to Chicago but the deal brought the Rangers Vic Desjardin and Art Somers, both of whom have done some good work for the Black Hawks.

The Rangers' farm team, the Springfield Indians, has a number of promising players who may or may not see service in the major league. Outstanding among them are Orville "Obs" Heximer, who developed last year into a minor league star, and Ehrhardt "Ott" Heller. Sammy McAdam, who was loaned last year to the Detroit Olympics of the International League, appears to belong in the same category. Three promising amateur forwards, Peter Paul of Calgary, George Heard of Regina, and Albert Medynski of Fort Francis, Ont., defense player, have received tryouts during the Ranger training period at Toronto, but appear to have little chance of making the major league grade.

Class C Squash Tennis Starts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Two groups of the metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship started their season yesterday, making a total of five matches played, with only a few individuals failing to show up for the matches, with seven-man teams.

In the New York group, Crescent Athletic Club, with a veteran team, and Harvard Club, with the pick of its unranked players returning to the game, scored brilliant victories, while Columbia University Club, though lacking several of its regulars, just managed to take the odd match from Yale Club. The score of the victory of the New Moon outfit over Princeton Club, on the courts of the latter, was 5 to 2, while Harvard Club defeated New York Athletic Club, 6 to 1, on the Harvard Club courts.

In the second group, which includes several out-of-town clubs, one of the latter, Bayside Tennis Club, profited by most of the new defaults, as only four of the seven of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club made the journey. The other match furnished the surprise of the day, when Park Avenue Squash Club, on its own courts, defeated City Athletic Club, 4 to 3. The score of the Bayside victory was 6 to 1. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—CLASS C, GROUP 1

HARVARD CLUB 6, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 1

W. A. Durcan, New York, defeated T. H. Gammack, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—5.

J. S. Murphy, Harvard Club, defeated J. O. Hobson, New York, 15—12, 15—0.

Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard Club, won from M. D. Grant, New York, by default.

W. M. Chamberlain, Harvard Club, defeated E. B. Sanger, New York, 15—12, 15—4.

G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, defeated D. W. Comiskey, New York, 15—1, 15—2.

M. S. Mattuck, Harvard Club, defeated Paul Blake, New York, 15—9, 15—5.

R. E. Connolley, Harvard Club, defeated S. D. Sasse, New York, 15—8, 15—11.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5, PRINCETON CLUB 2

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated C. S. White, Princeton Club, 15—9, 15—8.

Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, defeated R. L. Tompkins, Princeton Club, 18—16, 2—15, 17—16.

R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, defeated C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, 15—12, 6—15, 15—1.

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, defeated W. T. Hanley, Crescent, 17—14, 10—15, 15—8.

K. B. Meurer, Crescent, defeated Alfred Rheinstein, Princeton Club, 9—15, 15—8, 15—5.

J. C. McCurrach, Crescent, defeated F. S. Fisher, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—5.

J. R. Kiernan, Crescent, defeated D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, 15—10, 10—15, 15—8.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 4, YALE CLUB 3

W. C. Becker, Yale Club, defeated A. C. Post, Columbia U. C., 15—3, 15—4.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated W. H. Ferris, Columbia U. C., 15—4, 15—9.

E. G. Scarritt, Columbia U. C., defeated O. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—3.

C. J. Herket, Columbia U. C., defeated W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, 18—17, 15—9.

V. de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., defeated W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, 15—11, 15—9.

V. B. Taliaferro, Yale Club, defeated Ralph W. Ince, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 18—13.

J. D. Hanley, Columbia U. C., defeated J. O. Bulkley, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—12.

GROUP 2

PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 4 CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 3

H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, defeated A. B. Heineman, City, 15—5, 15—8.

A. J. Quist, Park Avenue, defeated Carlton Block, City, 15—10, 18—15.

Carlos Lazo, Park Avenue, defeated J. M. Cowen, City, 15—17, 15—6, 17—14.

E. M. Rosenthal, City, defeated H. T. Sawyer, Park Avenue, 4—15, 18—15, 15—4.

Jules Blecher, City, defeated J. R. Ward, Park Avenue, 15—4, 15—3.

Spencer Armstrong, Park Avenue, defeated David Finck, City, 15—11, 15—6.

Otto Barth, City, defeated Merle Johnson, Park Avenue, 9—15, 15—10, 15—2.

BAYSIDE LAWN TENNIS CLUB 6, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

William Hoffman, Bayside, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity, 15—7, 15—7.

R. A. O'neill, Fraternity, defeated Ralph Roberts, Bayside, 15—8, 18—14.

John Champlain, Bayside, defeated Lambert Shumway, Fraternity, 10—15, 15—9, 15—9.

William George, Bayside, defeated Arthur Wells, Fraternity, 15—7, 15—4.

A. M. Elliott, R. W. Blake, and Frank Guisti, Bayside, won by default from Donald E. Leith, Henry Stearns, and H. H. Seward, Fraternity.

SOUTH AFRICA WINS AUSTRALIAN MATCH

ADELAIDE, Aust., Nov. 3 (AP)—South Africa won its first cricket match in Australia today, defeating South Australia by 192 runs. McMillan, the South African bowler, was in good form in South Australia's second inning. He hung up the unusual average of 13 overs, 2 maidens, 53 runs and 9 wickets.

South Australia made an impressive start, putting on 77 runs for one wicket. Then McMillan got the range and the balance of the side was dismissed for the addition of only 29 runs. Innings scores were South Africa 175 and 293 for a total of 468; South Australia, 170 and 106 for a total of 276.

SMITH TO TEACH AT OAK PARK

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Horton Smith has signed as golf professional of the Oak Park Country Club, and will restrict his competition in the summer tournaments of 1932. Under the terms of the contract, Smith agreed to devote most of his time to teaching during the coming summer. Except for his victory in the 1931 St. Paul open, he has been far off his form, and decided teaching would help him as well as his pupils.

STEWART NOT SIGNED

MONTREAL, Nov. 3 (AP)—Dave Trottier has come to terms with the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League, but Nels Stewart and Lionel Conacher have yet to sign contracts. Conacher has thrown in his lot with the professional wrestlers this season, and probably will not attempt to play hockey, but Stewart is expected to fall in line shortly.

LOTT MOVES TO CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. again will make his home in Chicago, where he first gained fame as a tennis star. The youthful member of the Davis Cup team said he had given up his position with a Philadelphia firm and would enter the insurance business here.

W.R. Dean, Everton, In Scoring Lead

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3—W. R. Dean, Everton's international center forward, has taken the lead in the first division of the English Association Football League race for individual goal scoring feats. A week ago Dean had to be content to share first place with T. H. Waring, sharpshooter of the Aston Villa Club, but as a result of Saturday's games the Evertonian found the net twice and the Aston Villa man only once. Dean, who holds the record for the best marksmanship in the premier division (he scored 60 during the season of 1927-28) has been in great form recently and has scored 10 goals for Everton since the beginning of October.

Charles Pearce, Swansea Town's capture from Newport County, continues to head the second division and F. Newton, Fulham, and A. Bourton, Coventry City, racing side by side in the third division, southern section, are still on level terms.

Owing to the withdrawal of Wigan Borough from the third division, northern section, of the league, all goals credited to various marksmen against Wigan have been deleted and after adding Saturday's totals the present leader proves to be a famous Welsh international, Thomas Bamford, Wrexham. S. Williams, Crewe Alexandra, who before the reshuffling occupied first place, is now second, one goal behind Bamford, and close on their heels is Gateshead's star forward, W. McNaughton.

The following lists show the names, clubs and all marksmen in the four divisions of the English Association Football League who have scored seven or more goals since the present campaign commenced. The lists:

FIRST DIVISION

W. R. Dean, Everton	14
T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	13
Joseph Bradford, Birmingham	10
J. Bowers, Derby County	10
H. A. Blackmore, Bolton Wanderers	9
James Hampson, Blackpool	9
T. C. F. Johnson, Everton	9
Charles Halliday, Manchester City	9
Ernest Rimmer, Sheffield Wednesday	9
W. G. Richardson, W. Bromwich Albion	9
Eric Houghton, Aston Villa	8
H. A. White, Everton	8
G. C. Camsell, Middlesbrough	8
J. M. Boyd, Newcastle United	8
J. R. Ball, Sheffield Wednesday	8
James Lambert, The Arsenal	7
J. H. A. Hulme, The Arsenal	7
Archibald Jackson, Chelsea	7
E. M. Glover, Grimsby Town	7
D. Magnall, Huddersfield Town	7
E. W. Hine, Leicester City	7
Gordon Hodgson, Liverpool	7
D. Wright, Liverpool	7
G. T. Stephenson, Sheffield Wednesday	7
T. W. Glidden, West Bromwich Albion	7

SECOND DIVISION

Charles Pearce, Swansea Town	17
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	13
L. G. Smith, Millwall Athletic	10
S. Dickinson, Nottingham Forest	10
John Wallbanks, Barnsley	9
J. F. Leslie, Plymouth Argyle	9
S. Haddleton, Southampton	9
F. Lindsay, Bury	8
Albert Pynegar, Chesterfield	8
John Arnold, Southampton	8
D. M. Robbie, Bury	7
S. Elliott, Bristol City	7
C. F. Keetley, Leeds United	7
R. Liddle, Stoke City	7
A. Bottrill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	7

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION

Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	14
S. Williams, Crewe Alexandra	13
W. McNaughton, Gateshead	12
James McConnell, Carlisle United	9
A. Waterston, Southport	9
A. Watson, Accrington Stanley	9
T. H. O. Jennings, Chester	8
M. Wellock, Darlington	8
W. Hall, Lincoln City	8
N. T. Watson, Carlisle United	7
W. Lumley, Hartlepools United	7
T. Duncan, Hull City	7
G. Urmson, Tranmere Rovers	7

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

A. Bourton, Coventry City	16
F. Newton, Fulham	16
G. C. James, Watford	14
H. E. Hammond, Fulham	13
Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace	11
William Lane, Crystal Palace	10
C. R. Eyre, Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	10
A. Rennie, Luton Town	10
D. H. Morris, Swindon Town	10
Harry Varco, Exeter City	9
C. J. Barnett, Watford	9
George Clarke, Crystal Palace	8
H. Houghton, Exeter City	8
A. Johnson, Mansfield	8
James Trotter, Torquay	8
W. W. Robbins, Cardiff City	7
G. H. Goddard, Queens Park Rangers	7
Thomas Shankley, Southend United	7

PLANS FOR YALE BOWL FOOTBALL

Tickets to Sell for $2—Cates to Manage Affair

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3 (AP)—Pairing for the charity football tournament between Yale, Dartmouth, Brown and Holy Cross will be drawn just before the first game in the Yale Bowl Dec. 5, John M. Cates, Yale athletic director and tournament manager, said yesterday.

The winners of the two preliminary games will meet in the tournament final. Each contest will last 20 minutes.

The receipts from the tournament, arranged in conformity with the proposal of President Hoover's unemployment committee that postseason games be scheduled, will be divided equally among the four colleges. Their presidents will have charge of disrtibuting the funds among the unemployed of their own communities.

Tickets, which will sell for $2, will be apportioned among the four colleges so that each will receive an equal share of 50-yard line seats.

Yale alumni in New England and New York may return applications for tickets to the Athletic Association before 5 p. m., Nov. 10, Cates said. He added, alumni of the other colleges should apply to their own Athletic Associations.

Tickets for the public will be on sale at the Athletic Association office after Nov. 10 he announced, and will not be redeemable.

Officials for the tournament will be appointed by Walter Okeson, commissioner for the Eastern Association for the selection of football officials. The officials Yale Athletic Association members, and police will donate their services.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE exhibition game between the Bruin Cubs and New York Rangers will be played at the Boston Arena Saturday. George V. Brown, general manager of the Arena, has donated the use of the building for the benefit game as a contribution to the unemployed.

Word received from Jim Tuthill, former president of the California Hockey League, states that Bill Shaver is not planning to referee in the American Hockey League as announced some time ago. Shaver did receive an unsolicited offer from William F. Grant, president of the A. H. L., according to Tuthill, but declined with thanks, and has acknowledgment of the latter from President Grant. Shaver has a new contract from Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, and has been ordered to report. He is a promising referee who is likely to go far in hockey.

Hockey has lost a prominent figure if the report is true that Lionel Conacher, Montreal Maroon defense man, has turned to professional wrestling. Conacher is rated one of the greatest all-round athletes Canada has ever had, his specialties being football, hockey, lacrosse, wrestling, boxing, and baseball, which he played with the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League for a time. His wrestling contract is expected to keep him apart from other sports.

Reports have it that Bill Beveridge, Ottawa goalie who played for Detroit two years ago, will play goal for the Providence Reds of the Can-Am League instead of Dolly Dolson, Detroit goalie last season. Mickey Murray, goalie four years with the Reds, has been sold to the Philadelphia Arrows of the same league.

Wilfred Cude, spectacular Philadelphia Quaker goalie last year, is expected to tend the nets for the New York team in the Canadian-American League this year.

Johnny Loucks, veteran left wing of last year's Bruin Cubs who has been given his outright release, would be a good addition to any minor league team.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC'S ORDERS

Orders received by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company in the first nine months this year amounted to $105,821,203, compared with $136,529,018 in the like period of 1930 and $185,625,135 in the like 1929 period.

BLUE WINS MEDAL WITH 75

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 3 (AP)—Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen, defending champion, won the qualifying medal of the twenty-seventh annual autumn golf tournament here yesterday, carding a 75. Edwin L. Schofield of New York was second with 85.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Book Women and Their Jobs

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II—The Manufacturing

IN THE first article in this series an account was given of the stages through which a manuscript passes from its initial reception at a publishing house to the final conference by department heads as to publication or rejection. The next stage is that of mechanical production, or the work of the manufacturing department.

The manufacturing department of the publishing business in the United States was the last to admit a woman as its head. For many years, even while women were employed as manuscript readers and sub-editors, the manufacture of books remained in the hands of men, who, not without some reason, considered this field the last masculine stronghold in the book trade.

The chief reason for this slowness of feminine infiltration into the manufacturing side was, of course, the necessity of grasping the knotty technical problems involved. But gradually a few women became qualified in this respect, and now there are several employed in such work among New York publishers.

Miss Priscilla Crane, formerly of Brewer, Warren & Putnam, was among the most capable of them. Because this firm publishes only a specialized line of books, Miss Crane's work was less departmentalized than is the case in larger houses. The work comprised the duties of purchasing agent (for printing, art work, binding, paper, ink, color work, engraving, dies, etc.) and the supervision of the treatment of an accepted manuscript from its delivery to her by the editor through the stages of accurate proof reading to its final completion on a date specified months previously. This last task requires an executive ability almost Napoleonic in caliber!

Although Miss Crane was born in Boston, she has something of the breeziness of the West; and, indeed, a portion of her formative business training was obtained in a western city. She is a graduate of a Brookline private school and began as assistant editor of a Boston art publication, Antiques. This experience illustrates a fact often noticeably demonstrated, that the novice in the business or professional world gains much by joining a small organization where she can take part in many branches of its activities.

Preliminary Experiences

The position of assistant editor on Antiques, in Miss Crane's case, embraced such jobs as makeup, seeing the manuscript through the printer's hands, making layouts for text and advertising pages and, indeed, doing a little of everything except soliciting advertising.

She next secured a position as assistant in the print department in the Cleveland Museum of Arts—work which widened her technical knowledge of fine printing. It was while occupying this post that she first recognized in herself a yearning for printer's ink. Subsequently she obtained employment in a Cleveland advertising agency, primarily to write copy; but since the firm in question had few accounts needing the "woman's angle," Miss Crane again found herself in the production field, doing layouts and further familiarizing herself with technical problems.

Four years ago, equipped with this background of experience unusual in the case of a woman, she returned to the east and obtained a position with Brewer, Warren & Putnam.

"When I left school," Miss Crane said, "I must admit that I had no definite idea as to what I wanted to do, except that I wanted the liberty of choice that was open to my brothers. I liked art, but I felt a growing longing for executive work, what might be called 'getting things done.' This finally landed me in a niche that is still largely reserved for men and it certainly means 'getting a job through.'

Still a Limited Field

"There is, after all," she continued, "a certain element in this work that might be considered a woman's prerogative. I did a great deal of 'shopping about.' When a piece of work was given me, I found the best printer and the best binder, and with this in mind it was my duty to make the best arrangements as to price and promptness of delivery. Thus I worked on two schedules—a time schedule and a financial schedule.

"But this is still a limited field for women, of whom there are few either acting as heads of manufacturing departments or as assistants. An illustration of the ratio of men to women in this field today was supplied by a recent dinner of book production chiefs, where there were only six women present in an assembly of 60 men."

Indirectly the manufacturing department is a factor in the acceptance or rejection of a manuscript, particularly where the manuscript in question involves profuse illustrations and printing and binding of a costly nature. Oftentimes after a manuscript has undergone favorable examination at the hands of the readers, and after it has been approved by the advertising, publicity, and sales heads, an obstacle arises in the format and cost of the book.

At this point Miss Crane settled down to the extremely complicated job of estimating the cost of production, on the basis only of the embryo manuscript before her. Although this required knowledge of a factual nature, it also demanded the ability to project imagination into the pitfalls of the mechanical labyrinth through which the manuscript must pass. She was obliged to estimate with reasonable accuracy the cost of plates, engravings (or other art work), of cover, jacket, dies (with which are made the imprints on the sides and back of the binding), of corrections by author and proofreaders, of stock (paper) and binding.

This is a complex procedure, and one full of pitfalls for the tyro. If the head of a publisher's manufacturing department delivers a cost estimate, say, of $1600 for a book, upon which the manuscript is accepted, and the actual cost proves to be $2000, it is apparent that the discrepancy imperils the success of the enterprise. As an indication, however, of the degree of accuracy with which the cost of a book's production can be determined in advance, Miss Crane relates that recently she estimated one book's cost at $1846 when the actual cost proved to be $1861.

[This is the second article in a series of five articles on women in the various departments of the publishing field. The third installment will appear next Tuesday on this page.]

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RADIO broadcasting of club programs and greetings has become an important part of the projects of many organizations. The recent "Experiment in Evaluation" conducted by the National League of Women Voters suggests a definite way in which to ascertain the value of such broadcasts.

The league has for four years been broadcasting, through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company and associated stations, weekly programs of political education over a coast-to-coast hook-up. Through five months of 1931 series 20 groups of people met in widely scattered states and listened critically to the Voters' Service programs, sending in to the Radio Office, week by week, answers to a prepared set of questions. These answers supplied a running commentary on the programs which was valuable to the Radio Committee in its task of program building, and also threw some light on the possibilities of group discussion as an educational accompaniment to the broadcast talk.

The questions about the content of the programs were as follows:

Was the topic of the broadcast timely and of widespread interest?
Was there a good selection of material under the general topic?
Were all sides of the question fairly presented?
Was the program too technical? or too much popularized?
Add any further comment or reaction you had to the program content.

* * *

There were other questions dealing with speaker's treatment of the subject, technique of presentation, etc.

Not long ago a woman who had been listening for some weeks to broadcasts from different district directors in a certain state federation of clubs said that she had been interested only in those talks that had given reports of unusual activities and accomplishments of clubs in a given district. Some of the directors, she said, had used almost their entire time in telling how far they had traveled in the course of their visits to the clubs of their districts, what beautiful flowers they had received, how lovely the women were, and what delicious luncheons they had served. This, she felt to be not only a waste of time but a reflection on the intelligence of the listeners. An experiment such as that conducted by the League of Women Voters would doubtless very soon stop such radio effusions and give, in their place, constructive and helpful suggestions.

* * *

Women's organizations are asked by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, who succeeded President Hoover as president of Better Homes in America to follow closely the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, which is called for meeting in Washington, Dec. 2 to 5. Dr. Wilbur says in part, "We have houses in order that we may have homes. Good houses make it easier to maintain good homes. Thoughtful citizens have therefore organized throughout the nation to arouse local interest in home improvement. . . . Thirty-one committees of our nation's leading citizens are at work in assembling the best experience and wisdom of specialists on such subjects as the design of homes, home construction, financing of homes, the elimination of slums and blighted areas, farm and village housing, home information centers, home furnishing and decorating, and standards and objectives . . . Life offers no greater command or privilege than that of giving the new generation a chance to be more productive and better citizens than their parents have been. This privilege belongs primarily to the local Better Homes committees and to all coöperating individual groups such as women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, home bureaus and scores of others. Here is an opportunity which will command the attention of thoughtful parents and far-seeing citizens."

Wages for Women Workers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE rapid increase in women wage earners in the last few years is paralleled by a distinct change in attitude toward the woman worker, according to Miss Mary Anderson of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor. There are today in the United States 10,778,794 women in gainful occupations, a fourfold increase since 1880 and a doubling since 1900. Certainly, in the face of this, women's "place" cannot be limited by time-worn traditional concepts. A compelling cause of the changing attitude toward women workers lies in the fact that the making of such articles as cloth, clothes, shoes, soap, candles and bread has in these years been transferred from the home to the factory and it is natural that women should go from the home into the factory to continue their manufacture. Today as the family must buy commodities that formerly were homemade, the family income must be stretched to include the barter and thus the wage of wife and daughter is in many cases an absolute necessity if living standards are to be maintained.

A further reason for the changed attitude toward women workers Miss Anderson finds in the fact that women have proved steady and reliable at their work, and in many types of work as able as men. Furthermore, just as men have proved better than women in certain kinds of work, women have been found better at certain others, in factories, offices and stores.

The present unequal wage scale based upon sex is considered a pressing problem, having far-reaching consequences upon men's wages as well, in Miss Anderson's opinion. For example, where modern machinery calls for tenders instead of craftsmen, women have in some cases been hired instead of men, because they can be got at a lower rate. Aside from an attitude of resentment against women workers which this encourages, there is also a tendency toward general lowering of wages for men, in order that men may secure these jobs. This is in itself an unsound economic reason for lowering wages. The remedy is obviously not legislation to push out the women but equal pay for equal work.

For a better wage scale all around, better for men as well as women, women's wages need adjusting to modern conditions. Gauging the proper wage for women by estimating the average needs of a girl living at home or only partially supporting herself, has been proved false by modern statistics. "The theoretical norm upon which women's wage has been based too often in the past—that of a single woman in industry for a few years, unstable on the job and having only herself to support—is entirely at variance with the facts in too many cases to represent an adequate basis for the determination of wages at the present time." This is the statement of Miss Elizabeth Pidgeon, who has been connected with a recent survey of wage data for 107,000 women in 1472 industrial and mercantile establishments in 13 states. Earnings too low for adequate living were reported for the great majority of women whose year's earnings were ascertained. In eight of the 13 states surveyed, more than 10 per cent of the women reported were living independently of family or relatives. In all but one state, more than 10 per cent and in seven states 20 per cent or more were listed as widowed, separated or otherwise forced to rely upon their own support. Furthermore, the old-time supposition that a man should have higher salary because he had a family to support and a woman had not was proved unsound. For Women's Bureau studies of survey data have shown that it is the rule for women in the above groups, whether single or married, to be responsible for the support of dependents.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

Schervee Studios, Boston

Miss Rebekah Hobbs, Managing Director in Boston of Professional Players, Inc.

Becomes Managing Director of a Theater

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

THERE seemed to be something exotic about Miss Rebekah Hobbs as she sat at the brown desk in her office, silhouetted against the crimson of the setting sun seen through the window at her side. Yet it was easy to realize that she was a person who would "do things." "What things?" one asked. Her great dark eyes and sensitive face might belong to actress or poet. The trim lithe figure hinted of athletics. It was credible that she might amass tennis cups, or hold a swimming championship. Certainly one decided she could not by any chance be a business executive.

Yet she is, in fact, just that, the successful managing director of Professional Players, Inc., in Boston. Moreover, the first season of this company's activity was a notable tribute to her management, and the second season opened on Oct. 5.

"It has been a lot of fun to put it over," Miss Hobbs said. She named the scheduled plays: "As You Desire Me," by Pirandello, with Judith Anderson; followed by Channing Pollock's "House Beautiful"; "The Silent Witness," with Lionel Atwill, and "Mrs. Moonlight," by Ben J. Levy, with Edith Barrett and Sir Guy Standing.

Until a brief year ago, Miss Hobbs seemed to be just one of many girls absorbed in the gay whirl of social affairs. A member of the Junior League, she usually had a hand in their plays, for the drama was her major interest. She was sometimes chairman of the receptions of the Charlotte Cushman Club. But as the daughter of the president of a large industrial firm, she had little concern with the hard work of the world. Then, almost overnight, she assumed the imposing title of "managing director"!

A representative of the Professional Players, which has theaters also in Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, came to Boston to find a person who could organize a theater here. This woman met Miss Hobbs, perhaps at a tea or, it may be, sat beside her at a luncheon, and they talked about the theater as people do talk about things of mutual interest. Within a few days Miss Hobbs had been offered the surprising task.

"I never had done anything in the business world, but I had the conviction I could do this," was Miss Hobbs' response to the writer's comment that the job seemed to be one of tremendous implications. To take a theater that had been offering plays only intermittently, and keep it running continuously for 24 weeks in the season, requires, obviously, very special ability.

Personal contact in her own office with theater patrons was quickly recognized by Miss Hobbs as important in developing good will. So she is there every day, and anyone who comes in to change her seats or to find out the dates of the next play finds in her a charming hostess. This method, of course, is altogether different from the usual box-office practices. Furthermore, a subscription plan has been put in operation and patrons and patronesses obtained who are interested in promoting good plays in Boston, which, curiously, has had heretofore no legitimate theater to which the best companies came for long engagements.

The number of subscribers who responded to the initial announcement made a success of the undertaking at the start, while the numbers subscribing this year far exceed those of the first season, Miss Hobbs said.

"We believe we have established the feeling among our subscribers," she continued, "that Professional Players offers a theater where they may be sure at any time of seeing a play that will entertain them and satisfy their æsthetic taste and their intelligence."

J. S. J.

Teaching the Client

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By commercializing her knowledge of laundry work and making an intensive study of modern methods of handling the comparatively new synthetic textiles, Miss Gladys Speaker now holds the position of field supervisor for the educational bureau of a large manufacturer of soap. Miss Speaker not only instructs salespeople on the washability of yard goods, lingerie and ready-to-wear garments so that they can properly advise purchasers, but gives actual demonstrations in methods of washing, drying and pressing. She also lectures at fashion shows and before groups of retail dealers and adjusters who understand the importance of their customers' being instructed in the correct handling of the many new washable fabrics now on the market, thus themselves avoiding the annoyance of returned goods and adjustments.

An important phase of this educational work that does not at first appear is just this influence on the decrease of returned merchandise, warranted washable, but which, apparently, has not lived up to its guarantee. Even such easily laundered articles as hosiery and gloves are often returned with complaints of shrinkage and streaking. Adjustments on these returned articles are not only expensive but usually detrimental to the shop at which they were bought, and Miss Speaker's job is to educate the salespeople and the customer in the proper handling of washable items, thus reducing returns. Knitted textures particularly, such as the fashionable bouclés, jerseys and fancy meshes, demand correct handling if satisfactory results are to follow washing.

Museum Apprentices

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN have become museum curators through being scholars, scientific experts, teachers, stenographers and typists. And to still others have museum doors been opened because they were librarians.

The Newark (N. J.) Museum is an outgrowth of the Newark Public Library. It is entirely a woman-run project, having for its director Beatrice Winser; its assistant director, Alice W. Kendal, and its curator, Katherine Coffey.

Miss Winser has never severed the link between library and museum work, for she is now head of both institutions, having succeeded, two years ago, Mr. John Cotton Dana, the founder of them.

"Library work is good training for museum work," Miss Winser said, "because they are similar. Both deal with objects to be classified and catalogued. Both have the same purpose—service.

An Apprenticeship Course

The Newark Museum is now offering an Apprenticeship Course, said to be the only one of its kind in the United States, which trains young women to become curators. The present class consists of eight girls, representing seven different colleges, who were chosen from 50 applicants. The young women are paid a nominal salary during their year's training, after which positions are secured for them in museums and art galleries all over the country.

Since the course was started six years ago by John Cotton Dana, 42 girls have been graduated. With the exception of the few who have married, they have all been placed in museum work. There is one girl directing an art gallery in Iowa; another in a museum in Kalamazoo, Mich. Still another directs children's work in the State Museum at Trenton; two others are in the Children's Museum of Boston. And so on and on the list goes—bearing testimony to successful and worthwhile careers that have been launched.

Installing and Labeling

When a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called at the apprenticeship class, one of the apprentices was preparing a Japanese exhibit, which was going to be sent out to a school. The student was busily choosing the articles she was going to include, such as Japanese swords, dolls and prints, carefully labeling and placing them in the case.

A description of the course was given by Elizabeth Haynes, assistant curator of decorative arts at the Brooklyn Museum. Miss Haynes was in the first class given by the museum.

"We apprentices," she said, "had lectures on the various functions of the museum; took a brief library course, so that we would know how to use the museum library ourselves and show others how to use it; did prescribed reading; learned to plan, install and lable exhibits; studied printing; spent a certain amount of time in one department after another of the museum so that we knew each one thoroughly; and, in short, had a complete course in doing every kind of work connected with a museum."

Miss Katherine Coffey, the curator, is in charge of the apprentices. Further information about this practical course in museum curatorship may be obtained by writing to her.

An Internationalist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Signora Agnes Olivia Rossetti Agresti, representing the Italian Government at the sixth general congress of the International Chamber of Commerce held recently in Washington, found herself the only woman delegate among the representatives from some 20 or more nations. This caused no embarrassment to Signora Agresti, so accustomed is she to participating in important international conferences in different parts of the world, as she ranks with the keenest statesmen of the day and is perfectly at home in great assembly halls.

As editor of the official financial bulletin of the Italian Government, published monthly in several languages, Signora Agresti has remarkable opportunity to keep herself acquainted with every phase of Italian finance and finds wide scope for her unusual talent as a linguist. She has acted as interpreter at the League of Nations and at many other important international gatherings. In these contacts with statesmen of all nations, Signora Agresti has acquired that extraordinary knowledge of international relations that earned for her the recent appointment to the congress held in Washington. Another important international contact was her work as Secretary of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, a position which she held for several years.

Although Signora Agresti is British by birth, she has lived in Italy ever since her early marriage and through her rare accomplishments and outstanding activities has won for herself unusual honors from her adopted country.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Holiday With Barclay's *Argenis*

"COME and spend the summer with me," ran the letter. "All my guests will be gone, all my friends from the villas; we shall be alone with my Italian servants. There is always a breeze on the top of my hill, the gardens go down to the sea, and I can offer you a marble terrace (seventy-five feet long) on which we will dine every evening and look down on the sea and the fishing boats."

Summer in Italy! Uninterrupted days and evenings, with time at last for sheer enjoyment of peace and ease and quiet. Best of all the joys was the promise of leisure. How best to profit by it?

One could do nothing, of course, but then one also could do something, something that required leisure, something that could not be properly accomplished, savored and enjoyed except in great spaces of leisure.

What an opportunity for reading aloud from some spacious tranquil book, not too deep. A book of romantic adventures, with passages that one might ponder over, with people one would like to know and remember. A book with good simple lusty writing, as befitted outdoor reading; and, above all, heroic, in tune with the wide sea and its shipping, the mountains and islands, the olive-groves and vineyards.

Then came the idea of our Elizabethan novel, Barclay's *Argenis*. We had a copy of an early English edition on our bookshelves; there, alas, it stayed; seven hundred and nineteen closely printed pages, together with an "epistle dedicatorie" promising "wise and politique Discourses, and those so intermixed and seconded with pleasing accidents, so extolling Vertue and depressing Vice . . ." that the book is compared to "a great Globe," wherein the world and its business was represented. All this seemed too much for these crowded times.

But we had come across a reference to the *Argenis* in Cowper's charming letters, which had made us look forward to the book as a possible source of entertainment.

"I have lately finished the perusal of a book, which in former years I have more than once attacked, but never till now conquered; some other book always interfered before I could finish it," says he. "The work I mean is Barclay's *Argenis* and if ever you allow yourself to read for mere amusement, I can recommend it to you as the most amusing romance that ever was written. It is the only one indeed of an old date that I have ever had the patience to get through with. It is interesting in a high degree; richer in incident than can be imagined, full of surprises, which the reader never forestalls, and yet free from all entanglement and confusion."

So we determined that Barclay's *Argenis* should go with us and be conquered. Fortunately for our resolution, we arrived with most unseasonable weather and this old romance was hailed enthusiastically as a solace for evenings round a crackling fire of olivewood, with sirocco wailing outside.

But what excitement awaited us in the first lines! We found ourselves with a young man just landed on the shores of Sicily, and discovered that the entire scene of *Argenis* is laid around and in the Mediterranean; the King of Sardinia appears; the characters visit Corsica; they touch on the Ligurian shores, wander in the mountains we looked out on, and sail the seas beneath us! Those same galleons that spread sail so impressively in the old woodcuts still put forth from the Lerici harbor, fully rigged, four-masted, with high prows and balustrades, to cross the Gulf of Spezia to Carrara where the marble waited them. By twos and threes we used to see them with the sun full on them, just as we saw them in the pictures of the *Argenis*.

Argenis enthralled us for two months. We made an evening triumph of so many pages, each reading a chapter; pausing to discuss and anticipate and wonder what each new incident was leading to.

Perhaps it was because we were able to contemplate a long stretch of time ahead, for the reading of this bulky volume, that we were able to savor each chapter so satisfactorily. The vivid pictures could be allowed to make a distinct impression. The wonderful opening of the story, when out from a wood "of broad spreading trees, under whose shade certain dark thickets of shrubs and bushes arise as if on purpose to shelter Treason" rushed "a woman of good beautie." "Her horse, though quickened by the whip, equalled not the haste of her fearfull minde." The appeal to the strange young man to come to the rescue of Poliarchus, another noble young stranger, gains our sympathy for all these delightful people; but how charmingly the author establishes Poliarchus as the hero beyond all question, when Poliarchus proceeds to dispose of the whole band of opponents single-handed without any assistance from his sympathizers.

There we have the firm touch of true romance. We are pleased when Timoclea conducts the young men to her castle, pleased when they strike up a great friendship, pleased when they hint at positions of great importance in the lands which they have left. Mystery surrounds them. And they are such noble young men!

What does make a book a best-seller? First, a good story that carries on from point to point without cessation of suspense or continued interest. But, secondly, and I am not sure if this should not be first, the charm and reality of each successive happening. *The Good Companions*, and *The Water Gypsies* of today; *David Copperfield*, *Jane Eyre*, *Vanity Fair* of yesterday; keep their place in our memories and affections by their pictures of scenes and people and events. We read and re-read for the sheer pleasure of visualizing those parts of the story that make clean-cut impressions. *Argenis* abounds in these.

Omnibus Books are now in fashion. But *Argenis* is the very Pantichnicon of romance. There is enough material in it for half-a-dozen "Good Companions." Poliarchus not only triumphantly holds his place as hero, rescuing queens, combating pirates, leading armies, always devoted to his Argenis, through misunderstandings and dangers and hardships; but he has at least four separate pasts, which are related to us at different intervals of the story. They in no way conflict, but are displayed like a film run backwards. His history has been continuously exciting; and the discovery of who his parents really are is the supreme moment of the book.

But, as if a story is not sufficient nourishment for its readers, we are also given a series of discourses between the most serious characters in the book. These good people take possession of a chapter, now and then, to discuss in great particularity the Fashions of Severall Nations, of severall sortes of Governments, and so on.

We began the discourses with proper attention and even joined in the discussions; but alas! the story proved too thrilling as it proceeded, and we left the discourses for a still more leisured time. I can imagine no better romance for a desert island than *Argenis*. Especially with the key. For there is a lengthy exposition attached to each edition, explaining that the characters are intended to symbolize historical personages, and the *Argenis* is a concealed history of the struggles of Henry the Third of France, and Henry of Navarre, Catharine de Medici, the King of Spain and Queen Elizabeth. Most ingeniously has the writer of the Key made his deductions from the story. The Key is contemporary and is a proof that, in those days, concealed histories and allusions were customary and indeed expected. It is true that one or two of the characters are admitted to be introduced merely for the sake of enriching the fiction, but the author of the Key evidently considers the purpose of a romance is not merely to entertain the imagination.

Romances in the seventeenth century were apparently a substitute for crossword puzzles. And, of course, in 1621, the date of its first edition, *Argenis* was thrillingly topical. It certainly was the best seller of its time; for by 1700, over fifty editions had been printed, principally in Holland, in the Latin tongue, but also it had been translated into English, French, Italian and Spanish and published in those countries.

So that we feel our summer was well spent in mastering those more than seven hundred pages, and agree with Kingsmill Long who Englished our edition:

"Good Bookes I have ever thought like the fattest Pastures; which, as they are most profitable to the Tenants, so they are ever most pleasing to the eye of each beholder; being as well diapered with the various beauties of delightful Flowers, as enriched with a fruitful Crop, for the benefit of him that gathers it." C. S. A.

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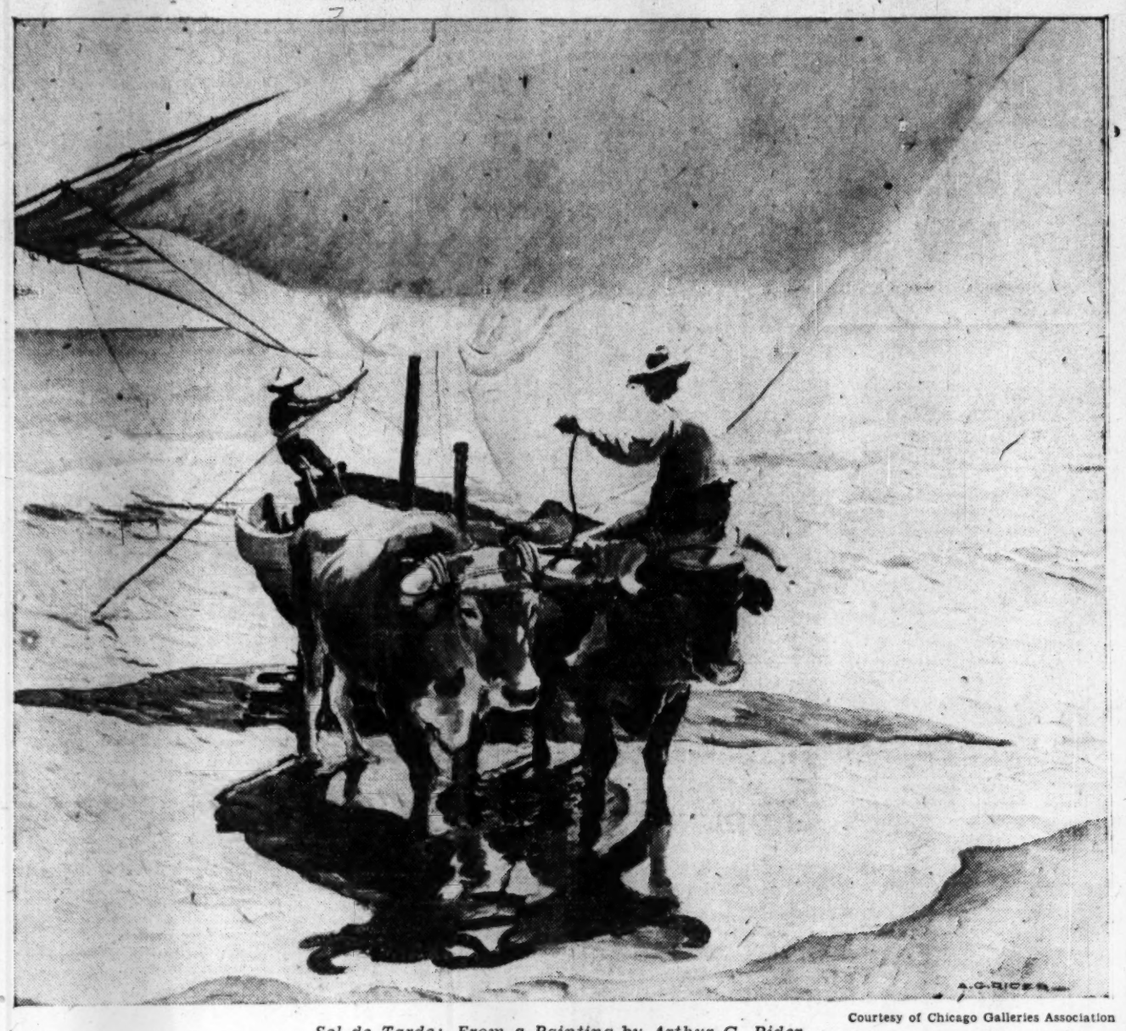

Courtesy of Chicago Galleries Association

Sol de Tarde: From a Painting by Arthur G. Rider

White Veils
(Great Atlas Mountains)

White veils that drift along the mountainside
Dimming but hiding not the majesty
Of mighty peaks that climb the burning sky,
Glittering as crystals in the hot noontide.
Those frail and gauzy films of silver mist—
Less real are they than our forgotten dreams;
So vague the changing evanescence seems
Of fairy cloud shapes that the sun hath kissed.
O'er giant mountain peaks which none may know
Save when the eagle soars to utmost crest,
Ascending to the sun: and hides his nest
High in those regions of eternal snow
From dawn to noon, through noon to starlit night,
Wavering, wandering, float those veils of white.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

IN COMMON with many another of his compatriots, Mr. Arthur G. Rider has found Spain replete with inspiration for the artist. Again and again he has returned there. While a visitor to one of his exhibitions will find landscapes from California and even from Guatemala Mr. Rider is best known and valued for his Spanish canvases. Sunny boat pictures he has painted on the shores of southern Spain; as shown by the accompanying reproduction of his "Sol de Tarde" (Afternoon Sun), in which is observed the strange local custom of dragging a boat into shallow water by ox power while the sail is still set and billowing in the windy sunshine.

Mr. Rider, a Chicagoan, was privileged at one time to study under that great Spanish painter of sunlight, known to the world as Sorolla. Following this period of study came the American artist's sojourns in Spain. In consequence, his work shows the influence of his master, Sorolla, and of the color-key afforded by the intense light and shade of Spain. Mr. Rider's work is brilliant, not alone in color, but also in artistry.

My Museum

I do not know where it came from, nor do I know why it should occur to me at all; but there it was: the notion that I would like to own a little museum. The only apparent reason for its occurrence is the truism that what may be a matter of course to one person may be another's novelty. Thus, although experiences I have had and objects I have collected in my travels may be commonplace enough to me, they may not be without interest to my friends. However, that may be, I acted on the impulse and in due course there came into being what I am bold and proud to call my museum.

My choice piece, the one I always show first, is an Arabic grammar. It always takes me back to the days when my be-tarboushed friend and teacher from Lebanon, then a mutessarifat of Turkey, would come to my lodgings to give me my lesson in Arabic, that most elusive of languages. He would have preferred to mix what he no doubt considered hard work (and perhaps it was) with a tinge of sociability and give the lesson in his beloved coffee-house; but my European notions were still rigid and unaffected by the Egyptian sun,—I insisted on my full pound of flesh. Even then I sometimes was cheated. In fact, I remember distinctly my feeling of indignation when, at moments of crisis, he would pay no attention to my efforts to master sounds which do not exist in the English language, but instead would indulge in a quiet little sleep. But Eastern ways will ever differ from Western ones.

This fact is brought home to my friends who are being introduced to my museum, when they try to open my Arabic grammar in the way they have always been accustomed to open their books. Invariably they have to be told that this grammar starts at what we Westerners call the back. There they see on the cover a picture of the smiling face of the sun—perhaps standing for the Egyptian idea of enlightenment.

The person perusing this book need not know Arabic to enjoy it. Like all good grammars, it begins with the alphabet. The various letters are accompanied by phantastic picturizations, designed, no doubt, to impress the odd shape of the symbols more vividly upon the mind of the learner. Next come pictures of one, two, and many objects: one donkey, two donkeys, many donkeys; for the Arabic language has a dual form in addition to the singular and plural. Then follows a table showing the outline of the letters as they are at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of a word. In each of these positions the symbol is different, the shapes often showing no similarity.

Lest I neglect other objects of my museum, I must leave the Arabic grammar and introduce the reader to items two and three: two exquisite wood carvings from Switzerland, an exceedingly good likeness of a bear, and the Lion of Lucerne. I have no quarrel with Thorwaldsen's monument of the lion carved in the rock at Lucerne, nor would I question the heroism of the Swiss regiment whose deed it commemorates. Yet it has always seemed somewhat incongruous to me that the soldiers of one of the oldest republics of the world should have given their lives in the defense of French absolute monarchism. The bear, of course, is the symbol appearing in the coats of arms of both the city and the canton of Berne. The person looking at this souvenir may not have seen the many carved bears of all sizes, displayed in the numerous shops under the arcades in Berne. Indeed, he may not know that, according to legend, the name Berne is derived from bear. The story goes that, when Count Berchtold of Zaehringen, in 1191, was once out hunting, he observed the naturally strategic spot where now stands the city of Berne. The River Aar there forms a narrow horseshoe, encircling a high, rocky promontory on three sides. A city built on that rock, Count Berchtold reasoned, would need to be fortified only on one side, the river forming a natural fortification on the other three sides. So he decided to build there a city and to name it after the first animal captured. That animal was a bear, hence the bear in the city's coat of arms, and hence the name Berne.

Space does not permit me at this time to enlarge upon the other objects of my museum. I must leave for some future occasion a description of the two Czechoslovakian Easter eggs, hand-painted by the peasants of that country and associated with a story involving a diplomat, a game of tennis, and a secretary of state; a red camel of Nile clay; two Egyptian hangings made by the native Arabs, one depicting Cleopatra, the other some diety; the reed pens with which the Arabs paint their involved characters; and many other odds and ends which have become attached to me in the course of time.

Snap-Shot

A swan and cygnets, nothing more.
Background of silver, reedy shore,
Dim shapes of rounded trees, the high
Effulgence of a summer sky.

Only a snapshot. Just a flash,
And it was fixed,—the mimic wash,
The parent bird on-oaring slow,
Her fussy little fleet in tow,
The all-pervading sultry haze,
The white lights on the waterways,—
A scene that never was before,
A scene that will be—Nevermore! . . .

—From "The Complete Poetical Works of AUSTIN DOBSON."

Abondance de Vie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE MAITRE dit: "Je suis venu, afin que les brebis aient la vie, et qu'elles l'aient en abondance." Et il indiqua par ses paroles et par ses œuvres merveilleuses comment chacun peut ressentir cette plus grande abondance de vie.

Qu'est-ce qui semble empêcher les mortels d'avoir un sens de vie plus large, plus abondant? Pourquoi ce manque apparent de bien, ce manque de santé, de ressources, de paix et de joie? N'est-ce point parce qu'on nourrit un faux concept du bien? Les mortels ne se méprennent-ils pas quant à la vraie base de la santé, des ressources, de la joie et de la paix? Ils placent les choses sur une base matérielle et sont enclins à tout considérer d'un point de vue faux.

Le genre humain accepte la croyance que la santé dépend de la matière. La Science Chrétienne cependant est d'accord avec l'enseignement du Maître qui disait: "C'est l'esprit qui vivifie, la chair ne sert de rien;" cette Science démontre que la santé n'est pas une condition de la matière, mais un fait spirituel et toujours présent, dont peut jouir quiconque acquiert la vraie idée de santé.

La Science Chrétienne montre que la substance réelle n'est pas la matière, mais l'Entendement divin, Dieu, et que nous pouvons refléter la substance, ou le bien, en entretenant des idées spirituelles; alors il sera pourvu à tous nos besoins humains.

Celui qui accepte la vérité selon laquelle sa véritable individualité—autrement dit, l'homme réel—est le reflet de Dieu; celui qui cherche à manifester jour après jour cette vraie idée de l'homme en exprimant les idées ou qualités spirituelles dérivées de l'Entendement divin, de l'Amour divin, telles que la douceur, l'humilité, le désintéressement, la pureté, la gratitude, la foi et la patience,—celui-là éprouvera un sens de vie plus abondant. Nous devrions chaque jour être mieux conscients du fait qu'un sens joyeux fait partie intégrante de la vraie nature de l'homme, et démontrer cette vérité en nous efforçant d'être gais et contents. Le vrai chrétien fait rayonner sa joie; il est toujours prêt à dire une parole bienveillante, à faire une action désintéressée, à adresser un sourire affectueux et encourageant. Il commence la journée dans le même état de conscience que le Psalmiste qui chantait: "Voici la journée que l'Eternel a faite: livrons-nous à la joie et à l'allégresse;" et il porte partout avec lui ces pensées de joie et de reconnaissance.

Si nous n'éprouvons pas la joie en abondance, c'est parce que nous ignorons ce qui constitue le bonheur. A la page 60 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Les sens physiques, ne discernant pas le vrai bonheur de l'être, lui donnent une fausse base. La Science corrigera la discorde et nous enseignera les harmonies plus douces de la vie." Puis elle indique en ces termes la source véritable de la joie: "L'Ame a des ressources infinies pour bénir l'humanité, aussi arriverions-nous plus facilement au bonheur et serions-nous plus sûrs de le garder, si nous le recherchions dans l'Ame."

Le sens mortel essaye de placer le bonheur sur une base fausse en disant notamment que, pour être heureux, il nous faut vivre en tel endroit, entourés de certains parents et de certains amis. Christ-Jesus disait: "Quiconque fait la volonté de mon Père qui est dans les cieux, celui-là est mon frère, et ma sœur, et ma mère;" et bien qu'il ait dit: "Les renards ont des tanières, les oiseaux du ciel ont des nids; mais le Fils de l'homme n'a pas où reposer sa tête," toutefois sa connaissance de l'idée vraie concernant le foyer, la parenté et les ressources, lui permit d'avoir toujours un asile, de la nourriture et des amis. Il était sans cesse conscient de la joie véritable, comme en témoigne la façon dont il parlait de sa joie.

Qu'est-ce qui nous fait souhaiter de vivre en un certain lieu, d'être en contact avec certains parents et certains amis? N'est-ce pas la croyance que nous aurons là ce qu'il nous faut, qu'on nous y aimera? C'est donc un sentiment de protection et d'affection qui est notre désir. L'Amour divin n'est-Il pas partout, ne veille-t-Il pas toujours sur les Siens? Ne sont-ce pas les qualités exprimées par certains parents et certains amis, la bonté, l'appréciation, l'affection, le dévouement,—qui nous font souhaiter d'être avec eux? Puisqu'en réalité Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est partout exprimé dans des idées spirituelles, nous pouvons en tous lieux être en contact avec les qualités qui constituent le parent idéal et l'ami idéal. En réalité, il n'y a qu'une seule famille universelle, dont tous les membres expriment les uns envers les autres les qualités spirituelles dérivant du Père-Mère qui est Amour. En nous éveillant à ce fait, en cherchant à exprimer nous-mêmes ces qualités, à nous rendre compte qu'elles sont réellement exprimées partout, nous saurons que nous sommes toujours à la maison (dans la vraie conscience), pourvus de ce qu'il nous faut par des soins affectueux, entourés de ce qui exprime l'Amour.

Une fois compris, les enseignements du Maître, si merveilleusement expliqués par les écrits de Mary Baker Eddy, élimineront chacun des faux concepts de la Vie; ils remplaceront tous ces faux concepts par des idées véritables, et nous permettront ainsi de ressentir l'abondance de la vie.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Socrates and His Vocation

Early abandoning every personal occupation, and satisfied in his poverty, he thought he heard an inner voice confirming the vocation which led him to seek the meaning and the purpose of life, in order to guide his own conduct and that of others. Hence this vocation appeared to him as the order of a divine will. But far from deriving any sense of pride from that, he proposed less to teach than to learn; for he wished to instruct others only by instructing himself. There is no doubt that he had read much, listened much, and also meditated much; and sometimes it seemed as if he were lost in his reflections. But it was especially by causing those who knew, or who had the reputation of knowing, to express their thoughts, that he exercised his mental powers. Endowed with a most critical mind, he was never deceived by appearances. Very quick, he perceived how much illusion there was in the desires of the majority of men, and in the calculations which led them to act; and on the other hand, lending ear to those who gave themselves out as teachers and guides, he became aware of the inaccuracy of their ideas. From this he concluded that ignorance of oneself was the most common evil, and that the necessary condition of good conduct, as also of happiness—was to know oneself well.—MAURICE CROISET, in "Hellenic Civilization."

More Abundant Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Master declared, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." And by his wonderful words and works he pointed out how each one may experience this more abundant sense of life.

What is it that seems to keep mortals from an abundant sense of life? Why does there seem to be a lack of good, a lack of health, supply, peace, and joy? Is it not because they entertain a false concept of good? Do they not have a false sense as to the true basis of health, supply, joy, and peace? Mortals place things on a material basis and tend to see everything from a false viewpoint.

Mankind accepts the belief that health is dependent upon matter. Christian Science, in accordance with the teaching of the Master that "it is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," is showing that health is not a condition of matter, but that it is an ever present spiritual fact, to be enjoyed by all who gain the true idea of health.

Christian Science is showing that real substance is not matter, but is divine Mind, God, and that we can reflect substance, or good, by entertaining spiritual ideas; and then our every human need will be met.

As the individual does accept the truth that the real man, his true selfhood, is God's reflection, and tries daily to bring out this true idea of man by expressing the spiritual ideas or qualities which come from divine Mind, divine Love, such as gentleness, humility, unselfishness, purity, gratitude, faith, and patience, he will experience a more abundant sense of life. We should grow more conscious each day of the fact that a joyous sense of life is an integral part of man's true nature, and demonstrate this truth by striving to be cheerful and happy. The true Christian radiates joy; he is ever ready to speak a kind word, to do an unselfish act, to give a cheerful, loving smile. He starts the day with a consciousness similar to that of the Psalmist when he sang, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it," and carries this thought of rejoicing and gratitude continually with him.

If we are not experiencing an abundant sense of joy, it is because of our ignorance as to what constitutes happiness. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 60 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Physical sense, not discerning the true happiness of being, places it on a false basis. Science will correct the discord, and teach us life's sweeter harmonies." And then she points out the true source of joy by saying, "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul."

One of the ways in which mortal sense would try to place happiness on a false basis is by telling us that our happiness depends upon our living in a certain place and being with certain relatives and certain friends. Christ Jesus said, "Whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother;" and though he said, "Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head," yet his knowledge of the true idea of home, relationship, and supply caused him always to have shelter, food, and friends. He was ever conscious of true joy, as is evidenced by the way he spoke of his joy.

What is it that would make us want to live in a certain place, to be associated with certain relatives and certain friends? Is it not the belief that there we shall have what we need, and be loved? Then it is a sense of protection and affection which we desire. Is not divine Love everywhere, always caring for His own? Are not the kindness, appreciation, affection, and unselfishness expressed by certain relatives and certain friends the qualities which cause us to want to be with them? Since God, divine Mind, in reality is expressed everywhere in spiritual ideas, wherever we are we can be associated with the qualities which go to make up the ideal relative and friend. In reality, there is only one universal family, and all express to each other the spiritual qualities which come from the Father-Mother Love. As we awaken to this fact, and try to express these qualities ourselves and to realize that in reality they are expressed everywhere, we shall know that we are always at home (in true consciousness), lovingly provided for, surrounded by the expression of Love.

The teachings of the Master, so wonderfully explained through the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, will, when understood, eliminate each false concept of Life and replace all false concepts with true ideas, thus enabling us to experience an abundant sense of life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A Letter to a Lady About a Lion

Tuesday, 11 February

On the top shelf in the window of a dark little shop off Oxford Street there was a lion. I can't tell you what a lion, Naomi: it was more like the lion on the top of Syon House than any other lion I can think of just at the moment, only not quite so aggressive. He had a tight crimped mane, like those Greek lions from the Nereid Monument in the British Museum, and a fierce, vivid eye, and a muzzle that put one in mind of a spaniel and somehow also of a hippopotamus—there is a certain facial resemblance, when you come to think of it. He was resting his right paw on a beautiful large cannon-ball, and gazing proudly into the distance.

He was made of silver lustre; and the lustre was wearing thin, so that you saw the white pottery showing through here and there. The effect was enchanting.

I passed him every day for a week, going to and from my lunch; and I began to invent little excuses for going down that street. I looked into the shop: it was an unpretentious jumble—nice things and rubbish all mixed up together. I took it into my head that they didn't really care much about the lion: which only shows the blind partiality of the lover, for hadn't they given him the place of honour in the window? I began to think of the lion as already mine. Where would he go best in my room? On the Regency side-table, instead of the Portuguese earthenware bananas and prickly pears and passion-fruit in the Wedgwood compotier? How lovely the silver lustre would look, dimly reflected in the black marble slab. Or over the bookshelves between the windows, under the Bibbiena? Or surmounting the mantelpiece?

I had made up my mind that the people in that messy, dark little shop wouldn't ask more than thirty shillings, and almost triumphantly I walked into the shop and practically started buying him. I was a little bit surprised at the deference with which the old lady lifted him down from the shelf for me to look at him; and quite suddenly I was seized with panic and asked the price.

"Well," began the old lady, screwing up a corner of her apron and gazing vaguely out of the window; "the lowest we could take would be fifteen pounds. . . ."

Quite why I didn't burst into tears, I can't think; for I have never been so bitterly disappointed in my life—or not since I was a child. Fifteen pounds—it was heartbreaking.

"A signed piece," the old woman went on, negligently dusting a Liverpool cup and saucer which she had the impertinence to offer me for ten shillings, "quite a collector's piece, one might say—a museum bit, really."

How dared she! The idea of my darling lion in a collector's cabinet or a museum case. It was all I could do not to throw the Liverpool cup and saucer in her face. But of course I heard my voice agreeing that *really* fine pieces of lustre—animals especially—were decidedly rare these days, and you had to pay a price for them ever since old Sir Somebody Something had taken to collecting them. . . .

Of course you, Naomi, would have gone straight home and written a book called *The Lion in Art;* whereas I can only sit and tell you this piteous tale.

It has swept everything else clean out of my head. R.

—From "Pictures and People: A Transatlantic Criss-Cross Between Roger Hinks in London and Naomi Royde-Smith (Mrs. Ernest Milton) in New York. Boston, Philadelphia. During the Months of January, February, March, in the Year 1930."

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EDUCATIONAL

Eight Major Trends In College Education

By ERNEST H. WILKINS
President of Oberlin College
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II—The Splitting of the Four-Year College

THE idea that the four-year college is not necessarily eternal is a strange idea to most easterners, and a shocking idea to the alumni of most four-year colleges. Yet the reasons why the typical college course is now four years long are almost purely traditional, and the signs that the four-year college is splitting, in one sense or another, are plentiful, particularly in that not inconsiderable part of the United States which lies to the west of the Hudson River. I do not doubt that a good many of the strongest four-year colleges will remain as four-year institutions for some decades to come, rendering the same fine service which they are now rendering; but I believe that within 20 or 25 years, taking the country as a whole, the four-year college will represent an exceptional rather than a normal type of educational institution.

Why We Have a Four-Year College

The reason why we have a four-year college in America today is that Harvard was established in the seventeenth century as a four-year college. The reason for that was that the University of Cambridge, England, on which Harvard was largely modeled, required at that time a four-year course for the bachelor's degree. That requirement dated from the foundation of the University of Cambridge in the fourteenth century. It was adopted then because the still older University of Oxford had such a requirement—as it had had ever since its own foundation. The reason why Oxford originally required a four year course for the bachelor's degree is presumably that the English students at the University of Paris followed such a course. In the year 1252 those students voted (students ran things in those days) that four years should be the minimum time for getting a bachelor's degree. The ultimate historical reason why we have a four-year college in America today is, then, presumably that the English students at the University of Paris so voted in the year 1252.

That is hardly an adequate reason. It is true that an ancient form might by a combination of chances remain appropriate to changed conditions. But the four-year college in point of fact is not particularly well adapted to our present needs. On the contrary, it is showing more and more clearly that it no longer constitutes a normal educational unit.

The college shows in particular a steadily increasing differentiation between the kind of work done in the first two years and the kind of work done in the last two years. I shall have more to say about this differentiation in the next article of this series; for the present I am just briefly noting its existence.

A Massachusetts instance of the differentiation is afforded by Williams College, where sharp divisions of study occur between the first two and the last two years. The same thing is true in Princeton, and in scores of other colleges. Such a division is not in itself enough to constitute a splitting of the college; but it is, so to speak, an entering wedge from which splitting is likely to result eventually.

The Splitting

Actual splitting begins when the lower and the upper halves of the college are each recognized as being separate units and are each given a distinguishing name. This recognition and the use of the name "junior college" for the lower half and "senior college" for the upper half began long ago in the middle West, and are now general in the state universities and are occasionally found in other institutions. The University of Buffalo, one of the most progressive institutions in the country, offers an example. In some cases this separation, in spite of the difference in name, does not go much beyond the establishment of different regulations as to studies. In other cases it involves an actual administrative cleavage, with separate officers and separate budgets.

The next stage in the separation is to be seen in the new plan of the University of Chicago, in which the senior college is not only detached from the junior college, but is combined into a unit with the graduate schools.

Next in order comes the action announced as a matter of policy, although not yet carried out, by the Johns Hopkins University and by Leland Stanford University, namely, the complete dropping of the first two years of the college course.

Still more striking as a general phenomenon is the rise of a new type of college: the separate two-year junior college. This is a mid-western product, but it has grown not only in numbers, but in the extent of the territory in which it appears. In 1900 there were only about 10 such colleges in the country. Today there are over 400. Nearly half of them have been established in the last six or seven years. The Sarah Lawrence College for women in Bronxville, N. Y., is an eastern outpost of this movement. Junior colleges are of three types. Some of them are city institutions, and are really two-year continuations of a city high school system or of a particular high school; some are two-year continuations of private schools of high school grade, and some are independent private institutions, with a course just two years long from beginning to end, which are not connected with any high school. The first type seems to have the best chance of success. There is an excellent book on "The Junior College Movement," by Prof. L. V. Koos, published by Ginn & Co.

A gradual shrinking in the upper half of many colleges—chiefly the weaker colleges and those which form part of state or municipal universities—is being caused by the withdrawal of many students, especially men, who leave college entirely at the end of the sophomore year—usually in order to go into employment of some sort. This tendency results from economic pressure, and gives still another indication that in a vast number of cases the four-year length does not correspond to present needs.

A somewhat similar tendency affecting the weaker colleges is the tendency for students who want to go on with their education to leave such colleges at the end of the sophomore year and transfer to a stronger college or to a university. In at least one of the mid-western states the president of the state university has strongly advised students to take the first two years of their college work at some one of the small colleges of the state and then come to the state university for the advanced work of the last two years.

Difference in Maturity

The division of the college in the middle appears to correspond to a real difference in maturity between freshmen and sophomores on the one hand and juniors and seniors on the other. Dean Herbert E. Hawkes of Columbia says:

> As a general thing, about the end of the second year of collegiate residence the maturing process asserts itself in our young men in a manner which must needs be reflected in their education if we are to make that education conform closely to the human problem before us. In my experience there is no question that during the first year or two of college life the students are not able to carry completely their responsibilities. They are boys, not men. I am just as clear that juniors and seniors are much better able to carry their responsibilities, because for the most part they are men rather than boys.

The splitting of the college, then, is certainly going on. Its results, chiefly, from an educational cause which I shall discuss in the next article of this series; but it also reflects economic pressure and a real difference between underclassmen and upperclassmen in respect to maturity.

For colleges which are parts of universities the natural result of the splitting will be, as is indicated by the recent action of the University of Chicago, some type of closer association between the upper half of the college and the graduate and professional schools.

For independent colleges the splitting presents a very serious problem. The strongest colleges will doubtless remain without formal change for a considerable time, or will accept and develop a twofold division. Of the weaker independent colleges, those that survive are likely to adopt junior college status, or some variation of that status.

Regrettable as the splitting is in some respects, it is by no means without its advantages, some of which will be suggested at the end of the next article in this series.

[The first article appeared Oct. 27. The series is a feature of the Tuesday Educational Page.]

ON AN ISLAND IN THE DELTA OF THE AMAZON — A. H. Fisher from Ewing Galloway

A Ranch School

The owner of a 75,000-acre ranch with his wife (seen standing at the back) round up and educate the children of Marajos Island at their own expense. There are hundreds of them—Negroes, Indians, halfbreeds (actual natives of the island), Portuguese and others, and they are all educated together. This ranchman also requires that his cowboys go to school long enough to receive an elementary education.

Some, A. A. Q.; Others, G. U. G.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS desirable that every child be aided in the development of his gift. If every child is entitled to the development of his individual talent, the first need is to find out, if possible, what that talent is. For this purpose there are intelligence tests, achievement tests, aptitude tests, manual tests, etc., all more or less crude, but helpful. We have evolved systems of guidance and have trained counselors, cooperative counseling with the home, home visitation, and try-outs of various sorts in education and in industry.

It used to be more simple. To a student destined for a professional career, Latin and Greek were purely vocational. The great majority of young people were not in school. Today a major portion of the young folks of high school age are in the secondary schools. They cannot all be headed one way or educated in a single academic course. The schools tried first elimination of those not academically minded. Compulsory laws have rendered such elimination impossible. The problem of universal education can no longer be ignored.

The next move was to prepare courses of instruction for the average child. Theoretically this was practical and economical. All could be put through the same mass training.

About this time the great World War came on and with it came an increasing realization of the failure of the plan to treat all students as average. Mental tests made it easy to classify and rank students after a fashion and in recent years it has become the style to group students according to ability, and to revise courses of study, programs, and textbooks to suit. Theoretically this seemed a workable plan, but practically it has been next to impossible to make all the adjustments necessary to permit the bright students to take their pace, and give the other groups just attention.

Not Mental After All

Realization has come that the so-called mental test which has been the foundation of all this classifying is not a mental test at all, but a test of academic aptitude (A. A. Q.). Evidence of this is seen in the leadership of any high school where fully 50 per cent of the leadership is held by those who are not high in I. Q.'s or in scholarship grades.

There is an ability to do rather than to ponder, a preference for folks rather than for books, a power and confidence to manage rather than to absorb, in a group of students not scholastically inclined and who have not been truly served by any of the methods so far mentioned.

I know a boy who is a splendid musician who can do nothing with English or mathematics or the sciences. His A. A. Q. is around 79. He is very agreeable to meet, cultured, uses good oral English.

The school batted him around for several years and did only a little through the glee clubs to help him develop his special gift. The machinery was not adjusted to recognize and train his talent.

Another lad took all the art he could get in high school. His father wrote a note asking that he be restricted in his art enrollment especially in all extra-curricular art activities. This boy now has a better salary as a commercial artist than his father has as a railroad shop foreman.

Any number of such examples could be cited to show how wide awake students with talent but without high A. A. Q. have succeeded in spite of the schools. How can we organize our work to help them succeed?

A California city has invested many thousands of dollars in plants and plans to do this very thing. By providing by-passes to as many doors of opportunity as the city can afford and as demand merits, it has gone far to help the majority of its students, each in his greatest interest or ability.

In the Small School

What can be done in a smaller school system with less money to spend and no opportunity to establish special schools? The first necessary thing to be done is to recognize the importance to the nation of training those who do not have a high A. A. Q., but do have a high G. U. G.—"Get Up and Git." A separation of college preparatory and noncollege preparatory students will be helpful and practical. A fairly stable program is already at hand for all college preparatory students. The noncollege students should be free to choose other than college preparatory subjects, and this freedom of choice will compel the school to renew, vitalize and simplify the academic courses offered to this group and to build courses around objectives corresponding to specific vocations and interests. All this calls for more and better educational and vocational guidance. It calls for teachers with wider interests, and for community cooperation of a new sort.

The unintellectual child deserves an educational chance. It has been said that 75 per cent of the leaders in politics and business in the next generation will come from the non-academic group. Educational content and methods must be provided that will get closer to the unintellectual child, and when so provided he will come down on his schooling hard enough to strike fire.

A campaign to provide for the unintellectual child would be received with cooperative interest at any time, in any community. It is the function of good school administration to void the old academic shackles and challenge teacher and community inertia to establish a new order for the G. U. G.'s.

Implanting Responsibility

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEXT only perhaps to the virtues of honor and mental cleanliness, the world holds dependability as the touchstone of character—the quality of being where you say you will be when you say you will be there, of doing what you agree to do. A twin brother to this quality is that of self-reliance. These two fundamentals of character are interdependent. One cannot exist without the other.

Back in the now vanished era of the New England farm, where every boy and girl had his or her exacting share in the performance of the necessary labor of production and maintenance, the children grew to maturity with self-reliance and the consciousness of their individual obligations to the home ingrained for life. Now, in the epoch which has aptly been termed the "push-button" age, matters are far different. One has but to turn a button or throw a switch and some man or machine, far away, unknown, impersonal, performs the labor whose results we reap in light or energy or service of some kind, with no effort on our own parts.

This situation has a grave effect on the process of character building. A youth does not suddenly acquire self-dependability and a sense of duty to his family and the community because he attains the age of 15 or 17 or 20. He becomes reliable and responsible in one way only—by having responsibility placed upon him early in life under circumstances where he must discharge it or suffer unpleasant consequences. When a lad passes his childhood in an apartment house where the machinery of living is a thing foreign to his experience and he is called upon to contribute nothing in the way of essential work, it is not to be wondered at if he remains dependent on others for his ideas, his pleasures and his mental development, and acquires a shadowy sense, or none at all, of what is meant by responsibility and being-on-the-job.

Working for It

It is a truism, moreover, that what one does not work for he holds at small value. In these days when home ties are said to be crumbling, is it not a pertinent thought that one cause of youth's estrangement from the family circle may be the fact that he is called upon to contribute nothing to its maintenance?

Certainly in these days of modern, electricity-filled and labor-emptied life there can be no thought of reverting to the primitive ways of our forefathers. In the effort to find something in the way of a substitute for the daily chore as a character builder, I subsidized all the small household tasks I could think of, and put them to work. At six years of age, it was son's job to empty the wastebasket in the kitchen the first thing every morning. Later, he added the other baskets throughout the house. As he grew still older, cutting and trimming the lawn came under his jurisdiction. Bringing wood for the fireplaces, clearing the walks of snow, etc., were other chores added as he grew to maturity and strength. Daughter had dishes to do, dusting, care of her room, etc.

This arrangement was in no sense merely a matter of telling the children each day to do the various things. "Herbert, put away your coat, empty the basket; Mary, have you dusted your room?"—this sort of haphazard memory jogging begets nothing save shiftlessness and dependence on others. At the beginning of the program, I had talks with my daughter and son. I told them that the home was a little community which did not belong to Father and Mother alone, but to all of us equally. When a person owns a thing, it was his duty to take care of it. Father's job was to go to the office and earn the money to support the family. Mother's was to manage the house and the children. In the same way, the little ones had their obligations in helping to take care of the home, each according to his strength and ability.

Telling Them Once

I was going to tell them, then, the things they had to do. I was going to tell them once, but I was not going to tell them every day. It was a part of their duty to remember. If they did not, and let their duties go, nobody else would do them—they simply would not be done. And then something or other would be out of order and it would be unpleasant for everyone in the house. They must expect to get tired of doing their little tasks. That was the way with all duties. But what would happen if Father did not go to the office when he didn't feel like it? Or if Mother forgot to order the dinner?

This sort of appeal never failed to elicit sympathetic response. Children are innately loyal to their home and parents; they enjoy feeling that they are important elements in the household, with necessary parts to play. Having made sure that they understood, I alloted them trifling tasks well within their powers without fatigue—and thereafter, no one else in the house interfered with these jobs.

To Give Them Experience

The fact that certain duties were passed on to the children did not, of course, mean that they were always done properly, or done on time. There were even black days of total omission when we suffered untidy kitchen floors, woodless fireplaces, disordered sleeping rooms, unshoveled walks, etc. While more or less distressful in consequence, these lapses were no cause for discouragement. The purpose in allotting work to the children was not to get it done—it was to give them experience. And life's experiences are, particularly at first, composed principally of failures. When Son missed on some job or other, the last thing to do, of course, was to perform the task for him. Nor in such cases is reprimand of any particular good. We merely allowed the things to go undone, calling the children's attention to the unhappy consequences arising therefrom, till they did them themselves.

To be sure, there were hours of discouragement, in which I was tempted by the mortal thought that the task of implanting responsibility was a hopeless quest. Yet so it is with all child training. The growth of the character tree is a process that defies understanding. For months, years, all the cultivation lavished upon it by the husbandman may seem poured into a bottomless pit. Youth goes its way apparently heedless, indifferent, unaffected by example and precept. Yet all the while, growth is indeed going on behind the scenes. The tree that seems dormant has been putting out roots, deep in the secret recesses where no outside eye may ever penetrate. Suddenly, almost overnight, it may seem, a time of emergency or exaction will bring it to bloom in a steadiness of character, a resourcefulness and dependability that will flood joy into the heart of the parent and make him feel that his reward is indeed great.

Children's Museums a Movement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Brooklyn, N. Y.

SINGLE, isolated children's museums can widen their spheres of influence until they become tangent. There are now enough of these museums to warrant talking about the subject as a movement because I am convinced that a children's museum in any community satisfies a fundamental need that cannot be met by any other type of institution.

The fact that in this city our museum registered an attendance of 605,941 in the year ending June 30, 1931, is proof that children appreciate and use a museum especially adapted to their needs.

The finest bit of news looking toward a children's museum movement is the open secret that the Children's Museum of Boston is to have an adequate and beautiful new building. At this moment, I understand, the museum is not in a position to announce all the details of the plan, but I have permission to say that two sisters contemplate erecting a memorial to their brother who was very fond of children. Having considered carefully all the possibilities of giving their brother the most ideal memorial, they have decided they wish to serve the needs of children who give promise of useful citizenship in the future. When once it is evident that discerning philanthropists are ready to invest large sums in the establishment of children's museums, there can be no doubt the movement will spread.

It seems that our own development may take another form in the direction along which we find we can work successfully. We started in December, 1899, in a rehabilitated mansion which the city condemned with its grounds—the grounds to be used for a public park, then known as Bedford Park. Our work began in two rooms. It now fills to bursting two mansions, comprising 75 rooms. In 1924, the City of New York acquired an addition to the original park, 250 feet square, with a large mansion which they reconditioned for us in 1928. The total expenditure for the land and reconditioning and furnishing of the building has exceeded $400,000.

Homelike

We are convinced that the rehabilitated mansion with its grounds affords a delightful, homelike atmosphere for children. We find no objection to having two units, each with its own grounds, as long as they are contiguous and the grounds open one into another. For this reason, we are using every effort we can to induce the city to acquire two more adjacent mansions, thus creating a children's museum campus of four units. There will be land enough in the open spaces of the grounds of these mansions to accommodate a modern auditorium, which will seat 1000 people. This will leave the museum itself in four units, each enveloped in its homelike atmosphere and surrounded by beautiful grounds. Each unit is assured abundance of light through the windows on all four sides and to the children in these units are safeguarded the beautiful views through the windows into the surrounding parks. Our children have always delighted in the old-fashioned window seats of the exhibition rooms and often after extensive study of the exhibits the children sink into the window seats to reflect on their new impressions and enjoy the outside views.

In thinking over this whole matter and in view of the many applications that come to me from the colleges and all parts of the country, from young women, college graduates who think they would rather do museum work than anything else, it has occurred to me many times that these young women, hundreds of them who are looking for jobs, could establish children's museums in their home towns. By so doing, each one could create a delightful position for herself, as well as for a number of other people, and finance them all.

I am reminded of one of our boys who became a professor of plant breeding at Cornell University. His home was Crown Point, N. Y., and he spent several winters in Brooklyn. "Miss Gallup," he once said to me, "if I could only have this museum in the country, I wouldn't ask anything more. Then, whatever I might find of interest out of doors, I could take to the museum and study it up." To him the museum became an indispensable tool and in later years when he was a junior at Cornell, he made a trip to Brooklyn in order to discuss with the museum instructors his choice for major subjects in his senior year.

Leadership and Vision

Every community has its latent enthusiasm for the well-being of children. It has also potential wealth which a good leader can discover and capitalize. Boston's children's museum became a reality because one college professor glimpsed the possibilities of such an educational device and imparted his vision to a group of educators and philanthropists. Miss Delia I. Griffin, who was its pioneer director, undertook the work with money enough in sight to pay her living expenses for only a few months. She left it 12 years later with an annual budget of upward of $12,000 and an endowment of over $70,000. Meanwhile she had received a good salary for her services and had made positions for other college girls. Miss Gertrude A. Gillmore developed the Children's Museum of Detroit out of an initial appropriation of $10. Miss Griffin is doing a piece of work in Hartford, Conn., very similar to the work she did in Boston, and the Children's Museum of Hartford, which has recently added an auditorium to its building at a cost of $60,000, is the visible result.

It would seem that every educator should be a potential organizer qualified to bring together picked men and women for the purpose of establishing a children's museum. The motive power of such a group must be an understanding of the contribution a children's museum makes to the lives of the children, vision for the work evolved from a consideration of local resources and a study of the practice of other children's museums. Many young women today have private financial resources that would enable them to live for a few months or a year while they lay the foundations of children's museums in their home towns. In small places where the resources might be limited, the expense would be correspondingly less than in the large communities. An unused room in a public building, an unused small building, can become the nucleus of such a museum which would attract visitors and support. Each children's museum now existing has demonstrated its usefulness in its own field.

ANNA B. GALLUP,
Curator in Chief, Brooklyn Children's Museum.

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FILM DISPLAYS INDICATE AID TO BRITISH TEACHER

Mechanical Devices Are Exhibited at Imperial Institute

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—That the teacher's task will soon be lightened of much of its routine drudgery, leaving him free to carry out the more personal side of education, is the conclusion forced upon one by the exhibition of mechanical aids to learning which was recently held at the Imperial Institute here.

The accuracy and speed with which foreign languages could be taught by the help of the gramophone were demonstrated by Prof. J. J. Findlay. Film displays were given illustrating with remarkable clarity lessons in botany, biology, history, geography and so forth. The time of the teacher could be cut down by 50 per cent and the impressions gained by the pupils were said to be far clearer by the use of such methods.

Apparatus was shown depicting the value of vocational guidance. By the aid of suitable testing appliances children have been launched upon careers suitable to their tastes and abilities. The majority of young people thus guided have had higher pay, have obtained earlier promotion, and have had fewer changes of occupation. There have hardly been any dismissals, and 80 per cent are satisfied with their work. Of those who after guidance obtained employment other than that recommended less than 40 per cent were satisfied with their jobs

An interesting innovation was the showing of a "talkie" film giving a lesson in phonetics by Prof. A. Lloyd James. This film shows the method of teaching clear English speech. Epidiascopes, daylight screens, and other pictorial aids were in view, as also were map-making devices, decimal calculating machines and lunar calendars. There were also historical time maps which can be superimposed one upon another, string diagrams for teaching geometry, astronomical models, and a vector-trolley apparatus for illustration and experiment in dynamics. A number of useful conferences were organized in connection with the exhibition.

Lord Irwin Receives St. Andrews Degree

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—How forces operating in India today were set in motion by a Scots missionary about the middle of the last century was revealed by Lord Irwin at a ceremony at St. Andrews University, Scot., when the the former Viceroy of India was given the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Lord Irwin declared that the educational work of Dr. Alexander Duff, a Scottish missionary who was educated at St. Andrews in the early years of the nineteenth century, had given the general direction to Indian education and thought which led up to the developments characterizing the country politically today.

Dr. Duff went to India in 1830 as the representative of the Scottish churches and immediately identified himself with a policy which had far-reaching results. Up to this time the missionary work of India had been concerned solely with the low caste Hindus—the major Hindu and Moslem communities being left untouched.

BELGIANS UNITE TO PROTECT ANIMALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—All Belgian societies for the protection of animals have united for the purpose of launching a campaign to place in Parliament a group of deputies and senators sympathetic with their aims.

A "National Juridical Council" has been organized. It has been decided to undertake a film and radio publicity campaign for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

IN THE SHIP LANES

FLORIDA hotels and merchants, not to mention the railroads, may well view with concern the expansion of cruises to the West Indies, of which 96 special voyages are scheduled this coming winter. All of these are being made by transatlantic vessels, and do not include the regular lines plying to Bermuda, Havana, Porto Rico, Mexico and such points.

What this means to Florida promoters is indicated by the possibility of 100 ships carrying 300 passangers each, or a total of 30,000 persons, who might otherwise be Florida visitors, cruising through the West Indies, only a few of which are scheduled to call at Miami. These persons spending an average of $12 a day for two weeks would otherwise spend $5,000,000 in Florida.

Last year only 40 such cruises were operating; carrying a total of 13,530 passengers. Steamship experts do not look for as heavy a loading per ship this year, however, believing that the 350 average passenger per vessel will be materially less.

Economic Effect

Economists differ as to benefits of diverting this money from American pockets. Some maintain that the money spent with foreign flag steamship lines for the cruise fares, and the sums expended for entertainment and souvenirs in the ports visited are beneficial, in that American money is distributed in ports and countries which thereby have more money with which to purchase American exports. Others believe that the money might better be spent in the United States, especially this year.

All the cruises are of eight to 19 days' duration, and rates run approximately $10 a day.

Cuban Cruises

More than 100 voyages to Cuba are scheduled this winter, among which not only are the three regular lines—the Ward, United Fruit and P. & O.—but special sailings of other vessels. Estimates indicate that 25,000 visitors on the cruises will spend a few days each in Havana, while the regular lines will carry their quota of visitors to Cuba.

Among the better-known ships which will make cruises calling at Havana are: Mauretania, Cunard Line; Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific; Columbus, North German Lloyd; Kungsholm, Swedish-American; Reliance, Hamburg-American; Lafayette, French; Statendam, Holland-America; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo; Britannic, White Star; Lapland, Red Star, and Vulcania, Cosulich.

Mr. Young Retires

Mr. J. I. Young, general manager for the United States in Canada for Thomas Cook & Son, has retired from active service, and is succeeded by Mr. W. H. White. Mr. Young was among the pioneers in developing world cruises, and the firm was similarly among the first to charter transatlantic ships for pleasure voyages.

Steamship Manhattan

The largest vessel ever to be built in the United States for operation in the merchant marine, the new steamship Manhattan of the United States Lines will be launched at Camden, N. J., Dec. 5. The vessel will be named with blended water from each of the 48 states, Mr. Paul W. Chapman, president of the United States Lines, having invited each of the governors to supply water for that purpose.

The Manhattan is one of two great cabin ships being built by the New York Ship-Building Company at Camden, and the vessel about to be launched will be 705 feet in length, and will have a displacement of 30,000 gross tons. In selecting a name, it developed that the final two letters must be "an" to conform with Leviathan, with which the ship will run. Manhattan, being an Indian name, is wholly American, and as the vessel will dock in Manhattan, it was felt that the cognomen met all the factors sought inthe name.

The big ship will carry 1300 passengers, and will have a cruising speed of 20 knots The cost of each ship is approximately $10,000,000, and the interior design will comprise all the modern factors now regarded as a part of steamships, while the element of safety will be given particular attention. Staterooms will be of palatial interior finish, with panelings typical of the public rooms. The Manhattan and her sister-ship, which will follow a year later, will carry first, tourist, and third class.

Steamship Schedules

The Holland-America Line is planning a new cruise service for its steamships Volendam and Veendam, leaving New York practically weekly, effective Dec. 24, on 12-day voyages to Nassau, Havana, and Bermuda.

The Dollar Line has reduced its all-year first-class round-trip tickets from New York to Oriental ports, and will offer even cheaper summer round-trip rates to the several ports in Japan, China, and the Philippines.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Nov. 5

General von Steuben, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; President Hayes, for Orient via California.

Friday, Nov. 6

American Banker, United States, for London; Olympic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Adriatic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Samaria, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Havre, Antwerp; Southern Prince, Furness Prince, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Nov. 7

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Statendam, Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Transylvania, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen; Christiansand, Oslo; United States, Scandinavian American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; Santa Maria, Grace, for west coast, South America.

Tuesday, Nov. 10

Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Roma, N. G. I., for Palermo, Naples, Genoa.

Wednesday, Nov. 11

President Roosevelt, United States, for Cherbourg, Plymouth, Hamburg; Rochambeau, French, for Vigo, Havre.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, Nov. 7

Newfoundland, Furness, for Liverpool; Adriatic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Friday, Nov. 6

Alaunia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Letitia, Anchor-Donaldson, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Saturday, Nov. 7

Doric, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Nov. 5

Sonoma, Matson, for Auckland, Sydney; President Jackson, from Orient, for New York.

Friday, Nov. 6

President Coolidge (new), Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Nov. 7

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, Nov. 11

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Friday, Nov. 6

Sonoma, Matson, for Auckland, Sydney.

Saturday, Nov. 7

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu; President Jackson, from Orient, for New York.

Monday, Nov. 9

President Harrison, Dollar, from New York, on world service; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, Nov. 11

Shinyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Nov. 7

Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Nov. 7

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

Wednesday, Nov. 11

Niagara, Canadian Australasian, for Auckland, Sydney.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Nov. 5

Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

Friday, Nov. 6

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cheabourg; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Roma, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples; Ecuador, Grace, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Saturday, Nov. 7

President Hoover (new), Dollar, from Orient via California; Rochambeau, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Sunday, Nov. 8

Caledonia, Cunard, from Galway, Belfast, Londonderry.

Monday, Nov. 9

American Farmer, United States, from London; Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Vulcania, Cosulich, from Patras, Naples; New Amsterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Venezuela, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Nov. 10

President Fillmore, Dollar, on world service (westward); Belgenland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Havre, Southampton; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE BOSTON

Monday, Nov. 9

Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Tuesday, Nov. 10

Matsonia, Matson, from Honolulu; President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE LOS ANGELES

Sunday, Nov. 8

President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Tuesday, Nov. 10

El Salvador, Grace, from New York.

DUE VANCOUVER

Friday, Nov. 6

Niagara, Canadian Australasian, from Sydney, Auckland.

Monday, Nov. 9

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, from Orient.

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ACTIVITY IN COTTON CLOTH MARKET SHIFTS

Sheeting Section of the Coarse Goods Division Conspicuous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 3—Activity in the primary cotton cloth market shifted to the sheeting section of the coarse goods division last week.

Sales in this section were very much larger than they have been in recent weeks, and prices held firm, and in some instances made slight advances. While the bag trade was the principal buyer, the converters are said to have taken larger volumes of sheetings than they have for a long time past. Sales in this section are said to have exceeded in volume those in the print cloth section.

The 36-inch 5.50-yard and the 40-inch 2.85-yard sheetings sold in good volume at 3c and 5¼c, respectively, with some less desirable makes of the latter number taken at 5⅛c.

There was also good business in the 40-inch 3.75-yard at 4⅛c, and in the 37-inch 48x48s 4.00-yard at 4c. The 32-inch 40x40s 6.25-yard gained in price from 2¾-⅝c to 2¾c flat and the 40-inch 60x56s rose from 4-3⅞2 to 4⅛c.

The colored yarn and finished goods section also enjoyed increased activity. The volume of business in work shirt chambrays is said to have been very large and well ahead of production. Sheets and pillow case sales have also exceeded production.

While activity in the print cloth division fell off considerably, it was of sufficient volume to maintain the monthly sales above production. The drop in the price of raw cotton and the continued uncertainties in the financial markets were potent in causing a decrease in demand. Buyers confined their orders to filling immediate needs, feeling that there was no present danger of the market getting away from them for their future needs.

1932 Orders Accepted

Although mills refused during the previous week to accept orders for 1932 delivery at December, 1931, prices, they gladly accepted such prices last week, and substantial quantities of 60 squares 39-inch 4.00-yard print cloths were placed on the books for delivery in the early months of 1932 at 5⅛c. The near-by price for this number continued at 5⅛c, but November-December deliveries ruled at 5⅜c. The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard brought 3⅝c for all deliveries, many of them extending into 1932.

The 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25 yard sold at 3⅛c. The 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard brought 4⅛c for near-by and 4c for November-December delivery and the 72x76s 4.25-yard 4⅜c for spot and 4⅝c for later delivery. There was a fair volume of business in the narrow print cloths. The 27-inch 64x60s 7.60-yard moved at 2⅝c and the 28-inch goods of the same count at 2⅞c. The 36-inch 64x60s 5.75-yard were obtainable at 3½c.

Pajama checks and osnaburgs were firm and moderately active. The 36½-inch 64x60s 5.75-yard checks sold at 4c and the 88x88s 4.00 yard at 5½c. The 40-inch 7-ounce osnaburgs brought 5½c, and the 36-inch 3.90-yard 3⅝c.

Three-leaf twills were slightly easier. The 39-inch 64x72s 4.80-yard dropped from 4½-⅝c to 4⅜c net and the 68x76s 4.50-yard from 4⅜-⅝c to 4⅛c. Drills were active and firm. The 37-inch 2.35-yard sold in substantial volume at 5⅜c to 6c early, but at 6c net later. Other prices were unchanged.

Carded broadcloths continued their recent activity with slight abatement. The 90x60s 4.32-yard dropped from 5c to 4⅞-5c and the 112x60s 3.85-yard from 7⅛-7c to 7c. The 100x60s 4.10-yard were firm at 5⅜c for near-by and 5⅝c for future delivery and the 80x60s 5.00-yard at 4c.

Greater Activity

The fine goods division enjoyed increased activity last week, although the expected heavy demand has not yet developed. It is claimed that buying has been restricted so long this fall that it will be almost impossible to regain the lost ground, thereby losing much potential business. Mills will continue their restricted operation until positive demand increases. Converters are awaiting response from retailers, who in turn look for a better public demand.

There were moderate sales of combed lawns, particularly in those numbers not usually in demand. Among these were the 40-inch 96x100s 7.00-yard lawns, which sold at 11½c for the better makes and at 11¼c for less desirable goods. The 88x80s of the same width 8.50-yard sold generally at 8¾c, with better makes bringing 9c. The 72x68s 9:50-yard is still pressed for sale at from 6½c to 6¾c. There is considerable interest in organdies. The 76x68s 40-inch 13.50-yard sold at 12c and the 68x56s 11.00-yard at 6¼c for near-by and 6c for future delivery. Slack twist voiles were bought in good volume at 6c for the 60x52s and the hard twist at 6¼-½c. The extra hard 60x36s moved at 8½c.

Combed pongees sold in moderate volume at 8c to 8½c for eastern makes of 38-inch 72x100s 6.25-yard. Southern makes of this number brought from 7¾c to 8c, variations being for quality. Combed sateens brought 13½c to 14c for the 39-inch 88x140s 5.10-yard and 18½c for the 96x160s 4.50-yard.

There were sales of 35-inch 96x104s 22-26 two-end cantons at 17c to 17½c, and 96x92s 22-26 single-end cantons at 10½c to 11c. Combed broadcloths moved at 10c to 10½c southern and 10¼c to 11c eastern for the 128x68s 4.40-yard and at 12c to 13c for the 144x76s single. The latter number two-ply 100s brought 27c.

Rayon mixed and all-rayon fabrics sold in better volume last week. Rayon-filled alpacas 64x48s brought 8¼c to 8½c, and mock crepes 35-inch 68x48s 8⅜c to 8½c. Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x56s with 150-denier rayon sold at 12¾c to 12¾c with 60 filament, and at 11¾c to 12¼c with 32 to 40 filament rayon.

French crepes 40-inch 112x64s with 100-denier 40-filament rayon both ways sold at 27½c to 28½c. Rayon voiles 35½-inch 60x54s brought 15c to 15½c and the 39-inch 64x64s 75-denier acetate voiles sold at 23½c to 24c. Rayon georgettes 43-inch 60x64s moved at 25c to 25½c. The 36-inch shantungs 60x48s with 150-denier first quality rayon warp and cotton shantung filling brought 13¾c to 14c.

Rayon and cotton serges 36-inch 72x48s with 30s carded warp and 150-denier rayon filling sold at 10½c to 10⅝c. Cotton warp satins with 50s combed warp and 150-denier 40-filament rayon filling 35½-inch 128x72s sold at 17c to 17½c. Acetate ninons 39-inch 80x80s 75-denier both ways brought 30c to 31c.

Stock Exchange Holiday

The New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Market were closed today, election day in New York State.

TEN BEST STOCKS TO BUY ACCORDING TO EXECUTIVES

The opinion of a large number of business executives as to the 10 best stocks to buy for profit and advance and as to the general market outlook is given in the current issue of Forbes Magazine.

Forbes sent a questionnaire to 1000 of the country's most important executives, and here are the stocks they favor, in the order of their choice:

American Telephone & Telegraph.
General Motors.
United States Steel.
General Electric.
Consolidated Gas of New York.
American Commonwealths.
Atchison.
Standard Oil of Indiana.
Electric Bond & Share.
Standard Oil of New Jersey.

That the trend of the general security markets in the near future will be higher is the opinion of 55 per cent of the executives who answered the questionnaire. Thirty-six per cent think that it will be irregular, and 9 per cent anticipate lower markets.

ESTIMATE OF APPLE YIELD FOR STATE OF WASHINGTON LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 3—For the third time this season the estimate of the 1931 Washington State apple yield dropped when the United States Department of Agriculture figures revealed that the commercial crop will be less than 30,000 carloads, or approximately 15,000 carloads of boxed apples less than last year's movement.

The July 1 estimate of the season's apple yield for the entire State was less than 40,000 carloads. Early in September a second estimate showed a decrease of 5000 carloads, while the last "census" brings the figure down again, and shows the Wenatchee-Okanogan district with only about 18,000 cars of commercial apples. Yakima with possibly not more than 10,000 cars, and another 1000 from other fruit sections of the State.

LONDON STOCKS OPEN STRONG EXCEPT FOR GOVERNMENT ISSUES

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Stock Exchange reopened today after the holiday with good strength in industrials, home rails and foreign bonds but with a pronounced weakness in government stocks, which were ½ to 1 point lower on account of a setback in the pound sterling.

The set-back was due to a seasonable demand for dollars for payment of wheat and cotton accounts, and also on accounts of the government. Sterling in New York was quoted at 3.68¼ and in Paris at 92.62

OCTOBER COTTON EXPORTATIONS LESS

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3 (AP)—Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, announces that United States cotton exports to foreign countries, exclusive of Canada, totaled 974,029 bales during October, compared with 1,016,160 bales in the like month last year.

Great Britain received 176,274 bales, compared with 172,831 a year ago; France 39,383 compared with 174,468; Germany 229,584 compared with 294,149; and the rest of Europe 204,932, compared with 181,705. Exports to Japan, China and Mexico amounted to 323,856 bales compared with 193,007.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO
(Figures in Mexican Currency)

	1931	1930
Aug. gross	6,599,135	9,019,592
Bal aft exps	639,381	961,587
8 mos gross	60,544,849	74,474,170
Bal aft exps	10,539,182	12,889,650

WEST AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—At the opening of the Wool Exchange here 23,000 bales were offered for sale. The bulk of the wool came from the northwestern districts and the Murchison. Prices were low and consequently withdrawals were heavy. Continental buyers were predominant. Some very fine specimens of wool from "Ellensdale" station were disposed of by Dalgety & Co. at 12½d. a pound.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Wood, Struthers & Co. state, after a survey of the utility situation, that as evidence of faith in future prosperity, electric utilities of the country are shaping their construction programs for a 100 per cent increase in domestic consumption of power in the next 10 years. The industry is looking for sharp increases in use of appliances such as refrigerators, ranges and other devices.

MISSOURI PACIFIC EARNINGS

Missouri Pacific's surplus after charges for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $2,187,815 is equal to $3.04 a share on the 718,001 shares of 5 per cent preferred, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends. This compares with surplus of $4,983,765 in the first nine months of 1930, equal to $6.01 a share on the preferred, and, after allowing for only the regular nine months' dividend requirements on the preferred, to $2.76 a share on 828,395 shares of common.

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

MILAN, Italy, Nov. 3 (AP)—Italy's largest bank, the Banca Commerciale Italiana, decided today to transfer its industrial holdings to a new corporation, making the bank more liquid and obviating sudden pressure on industries. The new company is financed by industrial concerns to prevent any necessity of dumping securities. The Banca Commerciale has long been a chief industrial and financial institution.

BRITISH CAPITAL ISSUES

LONDON, Nov. 3—Midland Bank reports new capital issues in Great Britain amounted to £2,482,875 in October, compared with £30,496,787 for October, 1930, making £81,564,554 for the first 10 months, compared with £200,387,678 for the like period a year ago.

PUBLIC TAKING MORE INTEREST IN MUNICIPALS

Safety of Principal Put Ahead of Profit Chance —Need for Scrutiny

Drastic readjustment in security markets has caused numerous changes in ideas about investments. The consideration of profit has given way to the need for safety.

Many investors therefore have been turning to securities representing public loans—to bonds of stable national governments, and to obligations of states and municipalities.

The municipal bond in particular has come in for increased consideration. The term municipal is used to describe obligations of states, counties, municipalities and minor political divisions. Such securities are issued usually to provide funds for school and other public buildings, street pavings, drainage, bridges and water works.

Municipal bonds have usually commanded a ready market. This is one of their attractive features. Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of these bonds are purchased annually by savings banks, trustees, insurance companies, fraternal orders, postal savings depositaries, corporations and individuals. They are fully exempt from federal income taxation. Numerous banks deal in them and can furnish reliable quotations.

Need for Scrutiny

Of course, as in most classes of securities, not every investor's experience with municipal issues has been a happy one. Defaults in interest and principal payments by a number of municipalities in various parts of the United States have emphasized the need of scrutinizing these securities before investing in them.

Regardless of any particular characteristic which might entitle a municipal bond to special consideration, each bond should pass this test: Is the municipality permanently established and in sound economic position? Is it progressing or declining? Is its past record with regard to debts beyond reproach? Do the laws of the State in which it is located adequately guard the investor's interest? Is taxing power limited or unlimited? Are the bonds a direct obligation of the municipality backed by its full taxing power? What relation does the debt bear to assessed valuation, and assessed valuation to true valuation? What is the total debt burden of the municipality, including overlapping debts? Have all laws and limitations been observed in the issuance of the bonds?

Important Considerations

Experienced investors usually ascertain whether the municipality is agricultural, industrial, mercantile or residential, or in what relative degree these characteristics are present. The size, density and growth of population, size and diversity of industries, the wealth of the community, banking accommodations and deposits, natural resources, transportation facilities, all come in for consideration.

As to the question of limited or unlimited taxation, it generally is considered that limited taxation for the payment of indebtedness is unsound municipal practice. The investor, therefore, is usually careful to ascertain what the community's regulations are in this respect. If taxation power is limited, he wishes to know whether the power within the limits seems adequate.

In judging the desirability of a municipal investment certain other facts must be remembered. For instance, some municipals are actually payable from special assessments levied against the property benefited. Others, known as revenue bonds, are payable solely from the earnings of water works, electric light and, in some instances, street railway systems.

Overlapping Debts

It not infrequently happens that boads of a town or city, and those of the county in which the municipality is located, as well as those of other political divisions, are secured by the same property. This is an overlapping debt. Most investors experienced with municipal bonds want to know not only what the total indebtedness of the municipality or district issuing a bond amounts to but also what the total debt of all county, school district and other political subdivisions amounts to.

As good a guide as it is possible to find lies in savings bank requirements for this class of investment. Insurance companies also have laid down rules in connection with purchase of municipal bonds.

In general, insurance companies confine themselves to issues by: Counties of not less than 20,000 population; cities of not less than 10,000; school districts which wholly include cities of at least 10,000; cities with net debt, including all overlapping debt, not in excess of $200 per capita or counties with net debt not exceeding $50 per capita.

These requirements generally exclude special assessment, levee, drainage, or irrigation district bonds unless backed by the full faith, credit and resources of the community.

RENEWS GERMAN CREDIT

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in association with other Federal Reserve banks, has decided to renew its participation in the outstanding credit arrangement with the German Reichsbank. The credit, which would have matured Nov. 4, totals $100,000,000, of which the Federal Reserve advanced $25,000,000.

OTIS CO. HAS LOSS

For year ended Sept. 26, 1931, Otis Company reports a loss after all charges of $336,104, compared with a loss in the 1930 fiscal year of $109,229, and with a profit in 1929 of $200,712, equal after preferred dividends to $4.23 per share on 40,790 shares of common. Net sales were $3,875,178, compared with $5,664,413 in 1930 and $7,634,573 in 1929.

MARSHALL FIELD CONTRACT

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—Carlson, Holmes & Bromstad of Chcago was awarded contract for interior cabinet work of the Marshall Field Estate Building by George A. Fuller Company, general contractors. The contract involves nearly $1,000,000.

OTIS STEEL NET LOSS

Otis Steel Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1931, net loss of $737,021 after interest and depreciation, compared with net loss of $269,784 in the preceding quarter.

Gold Reserves Greatly Exceed Requirements

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Federal Reserve System has gold reserves in excess of the legal requirements in the huge aggregate of some $1,000,000,000, says the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its monthly review.

This is despite the fact the net loss of gold in October aggregated $439,000,000, "probably the largest gold movement ever experienced by this or any other country." The review pointed out, however, that the outflow diminished considerably in the latter part of October, and that dollar exchange strengthened, to the point where the profit in further gold takings was practically eliminated.

As a matter of fact, there was a net gain in gold stocks yesterday of $3,633,300, on top of a gain of $27,439,100 Saturday, and foreign currencies again declined in the value of the dollar, making further exports of metal still more improbable. The day's transactions included imports of $2,000,000 from Canada and $1,033,300 from India, and a net release of metal from foreign account of $600,000. Further imports are believed to be pending from Asia and Latin America.

"The Federal Reserve System still has reserves in excess of the amount which it is legally required to hold against Federal Reserve notes in circulation and against member bank reserve balances and other deposits, amounting to more than $1,000,000,000," says the review. "In addition, there is about $1,000,000,000 of gold certificates in circulation in this country, a considerable part of which could, if desired, be replaced by other forms of currency."

The dollar strengthened rather markedly in terms of other currencies yesterday. The pound sterling recorded the large drop of 11 cents, closing at $3.72 for cable transfers. The French franc, closing at 3.92⅝ cents for cables, was off ⅜ of a point, and well under the level at which it would be profitable for French bankers to take gold from New York. Other leading European currencies were generally lower.

The Canadian dollar, however, was an exception to the downward course of other currencies, pushing up ⅜ of a cent to 90¼ cents, presumably reflecting the upturn in wheat prices, with its beneficial effects upon the Dominion's general business outlook.

ARGENTINE NEW WOOL CLIP APPROXIMATES THAT OF LAST YEAR

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The estimated new wool clip in Argentina, including the second clip, will total 360,000 bales, or 333,360,000 pounds, which is approximately the same as last year, the Argentine Information Bureau announced.

These figures are based on the October report of the First National Bank of Boston, in Buenos Aires, computed in collaboration with leading wool houses.

The second clip is expected to be about 30,000 bales, which is 8000 bales more than last year. The end of the season carryover was 14,000 bales, making a total of 374,000 bales available for purchase.

The report says that the consumption of local mills is estimated at 34,000. Argentina's surplus of wool will therefore be 340,000 bales, a decrease of 3 per cent from last year.

GRAIN EXPORTS FOR WHEAT HAVE DECLINE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Grain exports last week from the United States totaled 2,045,000 bushels, compared with 4,909,000 bushels the week before and 1,175,000 during the corresponding week of 1930.

Commerce Department figures today gave the following comparisons between last week's exports and those of the week before:

Wheat, 1,734,000 bushels, compared with 4,593,000; barley, 143,000, compared with 70,000; corn, 1000, compared with 146,000; oats, 167,000, compared with 100,000. No exports of rye were reported for either week.

Canadian grain exported last week from United States ports amounted to 989,000 bushels, compared with 713,000 bushels the week before, while exports of North American wheat flour were 159,000 barrels, compared with 149,000 barrels.

DIVIDENDS

Brill Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 16.

Franklin Simon & Co., Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 17.

Coca-Cola Company declared the usual quarterly of 25 cents in addition to the regular quarterly payment of $1.75 on the common stock, both payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 12.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 16.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE INCOME UP

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3—Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company System (controlled by American Telephone & Telegraph Company) reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $14,524,355 after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to $6 a share on the 1,805,000 shares of common outstanding at the end of the period. This compares with $12,749,926 in the first nine months of 1930, equal to $5.06 a share on the 1,791,903 common shares then outstanding.

ALLEGHANY CORPORATION LOSS

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Alleghany Corporation reports a net income of $566,723 for the period July 1 to Sept. 30, and a net income of $2,649,073 for the first nine months of the year. After allowance of $3,693,623 for loss from sale of securities, $1,221,596 dividends on preferred stock, and other items, the corporation's earned surplus account balance declined in the nine months from $2,846,605 to $814,842.

RADIO-KEITH FINANCING

It was reported in Wall Street that Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation is contemplating some public financing to obtain funds for additional working capital and to meet short-term obligations which will presently fall due. Details have not been completed. It is understood that the new financing will take the form of convertible debentures.

KIDDER PARTICIPATIONS, INC.

Kidder Participations, Inc., reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1931, net profit of $4863 after all charges, including $27,738 loss on sale of securities.

STOCK TRANSFER TAXES

ALBANY, Nov. 3—October stock transfer taxes in New York State amounted to $1,588,535, compared with $1,576,773 in September.

HIGHEST ORDER OF MANAGEMENT IN BANKS URGED

Chicago Executive Discusses Group, Chain, and Branch Banking Systems

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—What banking today with its failures and depleted profits needs most is better management, it is declared by Craig B. Hazelwood, former president of the American Bankers Association.

Management has been too often inefficient, said Mr. Hazelwood, who is vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, in an interview. In hundreds of cases investment and operating policies have been haphazard, and the business has been conducted with uncritical confidence and an unwarranted self-complacency.

"Let us not delude ourselves regarding the remedies that must be applied in this situation," Mr. Hazelwood warned. "Group, chain and branch banking do not represent any improvement over the unit banking system unless they provide, at the head office, management ability of a higher order than would be available in the independent units.

"To show larger profits with greater liquidity and safety, they must manage better. They must have full authority to replace incompetent management wherever it may appear in their groups or branches, and they must have management control so firm that it simply will not countenance or permit any violation of sound banking practice.

"Most bankers will agree that the size unit of successful independent banks must be increased, that in all probability the unit banks which make good headway in the next few years will be located in larger communities. They will have larger capital funds and a larger volume of deposits than the numerous small banks which were chartered in communities too small to support them.

"It is entirely possible that in our very small communities and in outlying sections of cities, a branch of a strong bank in a near-by city might be operated profitably, and to the advantage of the people, instead of trying to conduct an independent bank on an unprofitable basis. Such branches could be operated with a manager and one or two clerks. This represents an advocacy of branch banking, and I firmly believe that local branch banking has many advantages to commend it.

"But I should like to make this very important reservation: that branch banking be limited territorially to the extent of the loaning officer's first-hand knowledge of local credits. Branch banking over a larger area has all the objections that are well known to the British and Canadian systems. What I should like to consider as a logical trade area within which such branch banking should operate is an area limited by a banker's first-hand knowledge of the people, the concerns, and the trade conditions in that territory.

"A banker in Boston knows the credit standing of a great many concerns in Massachusetts, many of which maintain Boston accounts, but these names that he passes on, while usually the best in the towns and cities of Massachusetts, represent only a small part, and, in fact, the less difficult part of the credits that are extended by banks in other New England points. In this connection, I want to say that very often it is more difficult to make comparatively small loans than it is for city bankers to pass on million-dollar credits to national accounts whose position is unquestioned.

"When it is necessary to pass on local loaons of substantial size in a bank two or three hundred miles away, I think that some one closer to the local situation should have the responsibility. This suggests, then, the possibility of a logical development for group banking, where a local bank carries on independently, but has the management counsel, the examination feature, and the investment aid which should be supplied by group banking. I can conceive a banking system, therefore, in which unit banking, group banking and localized branch banking might operate successfully at the same time."

REICHSBANK RESERVE COVERAGE SHRINKING

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Oct. 30, shows the following changes in Reichsmark: gold and bullion decreased 33,000; reserve in foreign currencies decreased 12,155,000; bills of exchange and cheques increased 342,515,000; silver and other coins decreased 58,474,000; notes on other banks decreased 59,069,000; notes in circulation increased 373,101,000; other maturing obligations increased 33,575,000; other liabilities increased 21,252,000.

Total gold holdings 1,144,539,000; note coverage 26.9 per cent; rate of discount 8 per cent.

ASSOCIATED TEL. UTILITIES

The Associated Telephone Utilities system now serves 520,000 telephones in more than 2000 communities of 25 states, according to figures announced today. More than 66,000 telephones have been added since the first of the year by acquisitions of new properties and by special sales campaigns. A substantial seasonal increase is expected within the next few weeks in the number of telephones served in the California and Carolina resort centers serve by the system.

OHIO GRAIN FARMERS BENEFIT

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3 (AP)—Recent advances in wheat, corn and oats on the Chicago Board of Trade have increased the value of Ohio farmers' holdings $18,000,000, Murray D. Lincoln, executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Corporation, said today. Lincoln said his estimate was based on the figures of the United States crop reporting service on the amount of grains held on Ohio farms.

NATIONAL STEEL CORP.

For nine months ended Sept. 30 National Steel Corp. reports net earnings of $3,774,610 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and all charges, equal to $1.75 a share on 2,156,832 no-par capital shares outstanding. For three months ended Sept. 30, net earnings were $326,113 after all charges and federal taxes, equivalent to 15 cents a share on the same capitalization.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Consols for money today were 56½; De Beers 3⅛, and Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 4⅝ per cent; discount rates on short bills 5⅛@⅞ per cent, and three months' bills 5⅛@⅞ per cent.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks, bonds, curb, foreign exchanges, cotton, sugar—holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Barely steady; decreased foreign selling.
Corn: Barely steady; good weather; smaller cash demand.
Cattle: Easier.
Hogs: Lower.

FOREIGN

LONDON—Prices closed firm on the stock exchange today. There was a good recovery in government securities and some improvement in dollar exchange which was quoted at $3.72. Other sections held their early gains except Japanese bonds which were weak.

PARIS—After early liquidation the market showed a stronger tendency under repurchases and closed firmer.

BERLIN—The Boerse was closed.

GRAIN MARKET IS LOWER FOLLOWING EARLY BUOYANCY

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—For the first time of late, a two sided market developed in wheat today, and price swings went suddenly backward after surpassing top price records established only 24 hours before.

Rallies were numerous, but minus the sustained vigor that previously appeared to have almost no limit. The action of the market was in line with opinions generally expressed by trade experts that a reaction from the recent extraordinary advance was overdue.

Wheat closed unsettled ⅞ to 1¼ cents under yesterday's finish, corn varying from ⅜ decline to ¼ gain, oats ½ to ⅞ down, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 2 cents.

GRAIN PRICES ON WINNIPEG EXCHANGE HAVE SHARP DROP

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 3 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled rapidly on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange this morning when reaction set in after an early rise.

Declines ranging from three cents to 4¼ cents a bushel occurred after the first hour of trading.

November wheat was down three from a high of 71½, December was down four from a high of 72, and May down 4⅛ from a high of 75½.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.63½	.64⅛	.61½	.62⅛	—1
July	.63⅞	.69½	.66⅜	.67⅜	—1⅛
May	.67¾	.68¾	.66⅛	.66¾	—1
Corn					
December	.42	.42⅜	.41	.41⅞	—1⅛
July	.48⅞	.49¼	.47½	.48⅛	— ⅛
May	.47¼	.47½	.45⅞	.46½	— ⅜
Oats					
December	.25⅞	.26	.25⅛	.25½	— ⅛
May	.28⅜	.28¾	.27¾	.28⅛	— ⅛
July	.29	.29	.27⅞	.28⅛	— ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.72	.67⅞	.68⅝	—1⅜
November	.71½	.68¼	.68¾	—1¼

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.57	.54	.55	—1
May	.62	.58⅜	.59⅜	—⅞
July	.62⅛	.59¼	.60¼	—¾

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov. 3	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	.79	.72¾	.97⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.58⅞	.55⅛	.89¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.36½	.35⅞	.45½
Flour	5.00	4.60	4.75
Beef, family	15.25	14.00	19.00
Pork	21.50	21.50	32.50
Lard	.0800	.0830	.1210
Cotton, Mid-up	.0670	.0665	.1120
Zinc	.0315	.0325	.0425
Iron	15.76	16.26	18.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07	.07	.09½
Tin	.2220	.2730	.2587
Rubber	.0462½	.0455	.0825
Sugar	.0460	.0460	.0475
Lead	.0385	.0375	.0510
Print cloth	.0275	.0375	.0575

OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS CO.

Net profit of Owens-Illinois Glass Company for 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931, was $2,792,841 after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.51 a share on the 922,173 shares of $25 par common. Company now reports earnings at close of each quarter for previous 12 months. On this basis the company earned $2.43 a common share for 12 months ended June 30, 1931, and $2.45 a common share for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION

American Light & Traction Company's net income for 12 months ended Sept. 30 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.95 a share on the 2,767,328 shares of $25 par common, compared with $3.72 a share on 2,767,248 common shares in the preceding 12 months. September quarter's net is equal to 63 cents a share on the common, compared with 77 cents a common share in the September quarter of 1930.

COCA-COLA PROFITS RISE

Coca-Cola Company reported increased earnings over last year, net profit for the third quarter this year amounting to $5,165,000 before federal taxes, compared with $4,908,731 in the like quarter last year. Profit for the first nine months before federal taxes amounted to $12,599,997, compared with $12,030,902 in the first nine months of 1930.

NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS STEADY

There was little change between August and September in the general level of New England business activity, when allowances for customary seasonal movements had been made, although a composite of several of the important lines of industry would indicate an upward tendency during September, says the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, in its Monthly Review.

GOLF CLUB MAKER RUNS FULL

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3 (AP)—T. W. Minton & Co., one of the largest golf shaft manufacturers in the country, has resumed full-time operations after being on a two or three-day schedule most of the year. The addition of other lines has led to an increase in the normal force at the factory and the business on hand is said to assure a steady run.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

Susan Prince

LUNCHEON 50c-75c DINNER 85c-$1
808 LEXINGTON AVE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.) Rhinelander 7834

Tea Room des Artistes
Mary I. Wendell
1 W. 67th St. (near Christian Science church)
LUNCHEON 40c and 55c DINNER $1.00
SPECIAL CHICKEN LUNCHEON ON SUNDAY 75c. 12:30-2:30
Phone Trafalgar 7-0299

Silver Giant Traces Shadow Across Five States in Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

Akron pictured the position of naval aviation in its accurate perspective. It is the contributions to peace which come first. For the greatest value of America's new $6,375,000 airship is its advancement of the knowledge by which men are shrinking the size of oceans and of continents.

How intricate this business has become by which one today strides among the clouds! The 47 newspaper men, guests upon the initial official flight, encountered the intricacies from the moment they stepped into the hull of the Akron. Narrow stairways climb at acute angles. Narrower catwalks run for what seems interminable lengths. All of it is through a mass of interlaced structures of duralumin—queer angles—rooms with five sides and ceilings at three elevations—windows of flexible, transparent composition that look down upon a moving landscape of autumnal scarlet, yellow and brown.

Girders and frames like long silvered boxes, perhaps five inches square, and full of holes. Big holes. Medium-sized holes. Little holes. One looks into the vast open space which is built to hold five airplanes within the Akron's hull. One sees it through a lacework of duralumin, lace of strange geometric designs. The holes are only for lightness, for the duralumin is three times as strong as steel.

Everywhere there are tanks for fuel and huge rubber bags, like saddlebags, that hold two tons of water each. Everywhere run wires and cables to control a thousand things from rudders to gas bags. Gauges, ropes, telephones, devices for which the layman knows no term, appear in amazing profligacy.

Climb topside for the answer, up the 141 precarious steps of the ladders that lead from the port keel to the top of the ship. Climb upon a lacework of duralumin, ladders that seem almost paper thin, as if a touch would tear them apart. How solid they are underfoot. Up they go through brown bags of rubber fabric, billowing upward with the lift of the helium gas. It is, except for the firmness of the footing, like walking across the top of a circus tent. No end of it can be seen because of the curve of the ship.

And below, in the control room, engineers, officers, and officials of the Goodyear company, are talking of the time when bigger ships must be built—airships of eight, nine or even ten million cubic feet of gas capacity. This is the size to which they look forward for the development of airship transport on a commercial basis. Larger ships, and faster ones are needed.

Even with the success of the Akron, declared by navy men to have come remarkably close to fulfilling all specifications despite a slight overweight and a few missing knots of speed, concepts turn toward future accomplishments. Rear Admiral Moffett explains it tersely. The Government, he says, "has done the experimenting," which no commercial organization would be in a position to finance.

No One Hears

The scene beneath the windows changes from the open landscapes and the graceful curves of the Severn River. Below booms the 13-gun salute to the rear admiral. But so far below that no one hears. The radio cracks out the staccato "take" of the recognition. This is Washington—the Capitol—Washington Monument grown suddenly very small. Then high over the White House. One looks carefully. There are little black dots on the steps. They move, they are the President of the United States and his party.

The Akron dips in salute and, as its nose rises, puts its engines again at cruising speed and lays course for Baltimore. The command for "standard speed" is obeyed simultaneously in eight engine rooms, comfortably located within the hull and projecting long propeller shafts outside the ship. The door, cut to more strange angles, opens in two pieces. Three-quarters of it swings on one hinge. The rest of it swings on another. And within the walls look like pieces of corrugate paper, hacked out into weird shapes by some energetic child, pasted together and carefully done over with aluminum paint.

Within, the 12 cylinders of the Maybach engines roar so that the engineers communicate by simple signs. More gauges. More controls. Tools. Oil cans. Noise. One wonders that in the forward part of the ship it can seem so quiet.

Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia pass underneath. There is luncheon in the ship's mess—an excellent luncheon from a galley gas equipped. And there are three messrooms—one for the officers, one for the petty officers and one for the men. Plenty of room aboard for accommodations, so huge is this vessel of the skies. Comfortable quarters for the crew—four berths in a bunkroom—heated but equipped with arctic sleeping bags, for high altitudes may be cold.

Then suddenly beneath is New York—the towers of Manhattan, standing stark in the sunlight against the black shadows that fall behind them. The patchwork quilt of the open country has no counterpart here. Again it is a thing of geometry. Lines crossing other lines. Miniature golf courses that look like dish gardens. Huge ocean liners like Japanese toy boats. White specks fluttering—those are gulls, so far below—gulls at which the folks on the decks of the steamers look upward.

Over Empire State Building

The Akron passes high above mammoth towers of the Empire State Building and the Chrysler Building. She passes over the Woolworth Building, whose reputation as the highest structure in the world the other two have taken. The Akron herself, with her length of 785 feet, is longer than the Woolworth Building is tall. From 2200 feet below her size may not be appreciated, but to those within there is an interesting contrast with the size of the New York skyscrapers below.

Ten million parts it took to make this ship. From inside it seems as if there must be many more than that. Six and a half million cubic feet of helium. How much is six million and a half cubic feet?

Admiral Moffett sees in the Akron, in addition to its military value, another important step in the development of dirigible travel upon an economic basis. He would weld into a usable tool for business, commerce and industry this ability which men have found to ride vast distances through the air. Particularly adapted for voyages over water, the dirigibles, Admiral Moffett believes, would do well to make experimental commercial trips along the Pacific coast. Eventually, he finds, this would lead to regular transoceanic flights.

Bigger ships? Faster ships? Certainly, in the admiral's view. The Shenandoah went 40 miles an hour. The Los Angeles is capable of about 60. The new Akron does 72 and will do more when new propellers are installed. One hundred miles an hour is not beyond attainment. With the navy's experience in construction and operation, costs may be lowered. The Akron may be

MORE STATIONS ORDERED OFF AIR BY RADIO BOARD

Four More Added to Quartet Recently Cut Off by Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Leading American broadcasters in convention assembled in Detroit last week had no sooner finished hearing the criticisms of public and private authorities—some of them coming from their own ranks and blaming them for lack of self-restraint in permitting certain forms of objectionable matter—than they were greeted with the news that four more stations had been added to the four recently lopped off the air by the Federal Radio Commission.

The most recent eliminations were for several reasons. Stations WIBO and WPCC, both of Chicago, for example, were ordered to quit the air to make way on their shared wavelength for WJKS, Gary, Ind., on the ground that Illinois, especially the Chicago area, is considerably over quota in its due allotment of radio facilities, while Indiana is under quota. Both stations have obtained an order from the Court of Appeals here staying the commission's decision until the case can be heard by that tribunal.

Then the commission ordered WNJ, Newark, and WKBO, Jersey City, eliminated to afford additional time to WHOM, Jersey City, holding that their previous time sharing of a single channel was an uneconomical use of the ether in the public interest, and that the two condemned stations were not qualified to remain in operation.

Next to be eliminated were WCHI, of the Peoples Pulpit Association, and WJAZ, of the Zenith Radio Corporation, both Chicago, whose wave time was made available to WCKY, Covington, Ky., for much the same reasons, although Kentucky is already an overquota State. At the same time, the commission ruled WIBR, Steubenville, Ohio, and WMBA, Newport, R. I., off the air for violating regulations and also for alleged failure to serve the public interest.

Music

Karl Kraeuter

Last night in Jordan Hall Karl Kraeuter, violinist, gave a recital to the pianoforte accompaniments of Carroll Hollister. The program included a Violin Sonata Op. 18, by Richard Strauss; the Adagio and Fugue from the Solo Sonata in G minor by Bach; the Glazounoff Concerto in A minor, Op. 82, and a miscellaneous group comprising a violin arrangement of "La fille aux cheveux de lin" and "Minstrels" by Debussy, "Gwendolyn" and "Kaleidoscope" by Mr. Kraeuter and the "Scherzo-Tarantelle" by Wieniawski.

Mr. Kraeuter is better known to a Boston audience, perhaps, as an ensemble player. Last night, with what material he had assembled, he demonstrated his worth as a violin soloist of ability. He plays easily, his intonation is accurate and of good quality, and his technique entirely adequate. Somewhat inexplicable, therefore, that he should turn his attention to the impotent sonata by Strauss, obviously (one hardly needed the opus number to give the clue) one of his early works and containing surprisingly few measures which in any manner anticipate the Strauss of maturer years. It might be more correctly termed a piano sonata with violin obbligato, since the piano score is by far the more interesting, and was given an able reading by Mr. Hollister.

In the Solo Sonata, by Bach, Mr. Kraeuter really showed his ability as a violinist, especially in his handling of the Fugue, which was greeted with prolonged applause. The Glazounoff Concerto is dependent upon its orchestral background. Without the contrasting instruments it becomes a bit arid at times. That it revealed color and warmth to any great degree is tribute to the skill of Mr. Kraeuter, and the audience was quick to bestow abundant plaudits. G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

Harvard University

For a year the Germanic Museum of Harvard University has been offering for public view exhibitions in small galleries off the central court. They are always carefully selected and tastefully arranged. The person who is willing to go out of his way to reach the museum may expect to be repaid.

Running currently is a display of contemporary Scandinavian and German sculpture and decorative arts. We read very often about the activities in the northern European countries in crafts but we do not often see the actual works. At Harvard, we may see some beautiful specimens of glass, specially the Swedish Orrefors glass. We may see finely wrought silver services, enamel ware and exquisitely woven textiles.

The sculpture represents two features in contemporary German art, namely, realism and caricature. In a portrait of the dealer, Alfred Flechtheim, the sculptor, Rudolf Billing, has done no more than model the nose, the eyes, the mouth; the remainder is left to the imagination of the onlooker. It is extraordinary, what a complete impression can be conveyed by three isolated features. A "Selbstbildnis" by Renée Sintenis is powerfully modeled, planes emphasized, surfaces conspicuously marked. The features are mobile, the personality existent.

The Germans are to be commended for their willingness to try new theories. In fine art courage is often rewarded. D. A.

BOSTON IMPORTS $1,368,279

Value of imports for consumption at the port of Boston for the week ending Oct. 31, announced today, was $1,368,279, while the value of imports going into warehouse was $449,074, according to Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs at Boston. This is the second week that such figures have been compiled, at request of business interests at Boston.

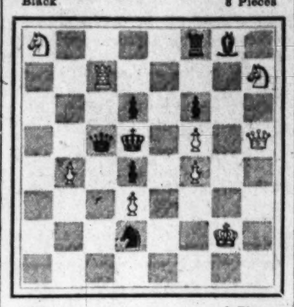
CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1353

By Miss Isobel R. Pim

Black 8 Pieces



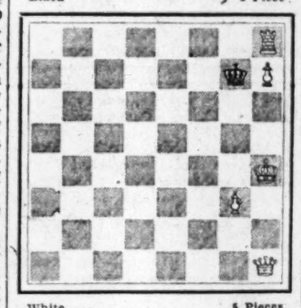
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
Women composers are not common!
From the British Chess Magazine

PROBLEM NO. 1354

By George B. Spencer

Black 1 Piece



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

A pleasing miniature reprinted from the Cincinnati Enquirer. Mr. Spencer has also contributed to this column on occasion.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1351.	R-Q6		
No. 1352.	1. R-R8		Kt-R2
	2. R-K8		
	1. ——		Kt-Kt
	2. R-R5		
	1. ——		Kt-Kt5
	2. R-R7		
	1. ——		Kt elsewhere
	2. R-R6ch		

End-Game No. 67. 1 K-Q6, K-Kt2; 2 K-Q7, K-Kt; 3 K-B6, K-R2; 4 K-B7, K-R3; 5 K-Kt6, K-R4; 6 K-Kt7, KxP; 7 KxP, and wins.

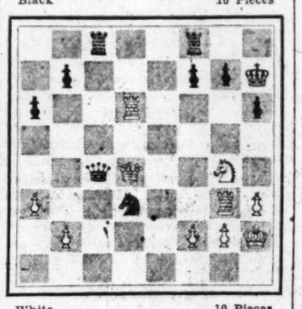
END-GAMES

The only blemish to this little combination is that it is not necessary to win. White can have a piece for the taking. But the play is unexpected, especially White's third move. White mates in six moves.

End-Game No. 68

Won by Mittelmann

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White mates in six

NOTES

W. H. Steckel, the enterprising chess editor of the Allentown (Pa.) Morning Call, has just won the Lehigh Valley and Allentown city chess championship. W. Shuler, the other finalist, came in second in a group of 30 players. Frank J. Marshall, United States champion, is planning a coast-to-coast exhibition tour, according to a circular letter sent out by H. W. Smith of the Marshall Chess Club.

Roy Wakefield of Waterman, Ill., director of the Illinois Correspondence Chess Association, is conducting tournaments which are open to players in the United States and Canada.

Although Kashdan weakened in the second half of the Bled tournament, his showing is still highly creditable. In three encounters with Dr. Alekhine, once at Prague and twice at Bled, he remained undefeated. In the game which follows Kashdan misses a win in a difficult Q and P ending in which the world champion is material behind.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alekhine White	Kashdan Black	Alekhine White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	39 Q-QB5	P-R3
2 P-QB4	P-B3	40 P-QKt4	Q-B8ch
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	41 K-R2	P-KR4
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	42 Q-Q4ch	K-R2
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	43 Q-K5	Q-Kt4
6 P-K3	Q-R4	44 Q-B6	K-Kt
7 Kt-Q2	PxP	45 Q-Q6	Q-B5
8 BxKt	KtxB	46 K-Kt	K-Kt2
9 KtxP	Q-B2	47 K-B2	Q-K3
10 B-Q3	B-K2	48 Q-Kt8	K-B3
11 Castles	Castles	49 Q-Kt7	Q-B5
12 R-B	R-Q	50 K-K3	K-K3
13 Q-K2	B-Q2	51 Q-Kt6ch	K-Q2(a)
14 Kt-K5	B-K	52 Q-Kt7ch	K-Q3
15 P-B4	P-B4	53 P-Kt3	P-Kt4
16 PxP	QxP	54 Q-Kt8ch	Q-B2
17 Kt-K4	Q-R4	55 Q-KR8	Q-B8ch
18 Kt-Kt5	QR-B	56 K-K2	Q-B5ch
19 P-QR3	P-QKt4	57 K-B2	P-Kt5
20 P-R3	Q-Kt3	58 QxP	Q-Q5ch
21 K-R	P-KR3	59 K-K2	Q-K5ch
22 RxR	BxR	60 K-Q	Q-Q6ch
23 QKt-B3	B-B4	61 K-B	Q-B8ch
24 Kt-Q4	BxKt	62 K-Q2	Q-Kt7ch
25 PxB	QxP	63 K-Q	Q-B8ch
26 P-B5	Kt-R4	64 K-Q2	PxP
27 QxKt	QxKt	65 Q-B5ch	K-K3
28 Q-Kt4	PxP	66 Q-B8ch	K-B3
29 BxBP	R-B5	67 K-K3	Q-K8ch
30 Q-Q	R-B5	68 K-B3	Q-K3
31 RxR	QxR	69 Q-B3ch	K-K13
32 B-Q7	BxB	70 P-Kt4	
33 QxB	Q-Kt		Q-KB3ch(b)
34 Q-Q4	P-Kt3	71 QxQch	KxQ
35 P-QR4	PxP	72 K-Kt3	K-K4
36 QxP	Q-Kt3	73 KxP	K-Q5
37 Q-K8ch	K-Kt2	74 K-R4	Drawn
38 Q-K5ch	Q-B3		

(a) At this stage there was an adjournment.

(b) Subsequent examination suggested P-R7 as a winning continuation, but closer analysis convinced the experts at Bled, so it is reported, that 70 . . . Q-Q4ch was the right line of play for Kashdan.

The following game is one of Kashdan's narrow escapes in the Prague team tournament. His opponent, who represented Lithuania, embarked upon a brilliant combination, but faltered on the way, forcing a draw by perpetual check when he might have won. The Deutsche Schachzeitung reports that the concluding position is identical with that in a game played by Janowski and Chajes in the 1916 New York tournament.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Mikenas White	Kashdan Black	Mikenas White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 QR-B	
2 P-QB4	P-K3		CastlesKR(b)
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	13 Kt-K5	KR-K
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	14 PxP	KtxP
5 P-K3	B-K2	15 BxKt	BxB(c)
6 Kt-B3	PxP(a)	16 BxPch!	KxB
7 BxP	P-QR3	17 Q-R5ch	K-Kt
8 Castles	P-QKt4	18 QxPch	K-R2(d)
9 B-Q3	P-B4	19 Q-R5ch? (e)	and White drew by perpetual check.
10 Q-K2	B-Kt2		
11 KR-Q	Q-Kt3		

(a) This move is usually delayed until White has played B-Q3. Hence 6 . . . P-QR3, P-B3 or castles is in order. Black never really equalized in this game, and mainly owing to this unnecessary loss of time.

(b) 12 . . . P-B5 is worth considering here. White's bishops are strongly posted.

(c) If 15 . . . KtxB; 16 BxP, KtxR; 17 Q-Kt4!

(d) 18 . . . K-R is stronger, as the ensuing note shows, but then White appears to win with 19 R-Q4.

(e) Janowski, in the game cited above, won with 19 Kt-Q7, KtxKt; 20 RxKt, B-B3; 21 Kt-Kt4!, BxP; 22 Kt-Kt5ch, K-R3; 23 P-Kt4, P-KKt3; 24 P-KR4, R-KR; 25 Q-R7ch, etc.

Defeat Forecast For Democratic Wet Candidate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Certain defeat in 1932 was forecast yesterday by the National Women's Law Enforcement League for any Democratic presidential nominee who is not "a recognized dry candidate."

Simultaneously, the National Prohibition Board of Strategy warned "dry congressmen" that support of a prohibition referendum would mean their own defeat.

Mrs. Clement L. Shaver, vice-president of the women's league, said: "Herbert Hoover, a sincere consistent dry, has already won the confidence of the drys."

The country has a fear of New York City domination, she said, and "should the Democrats again take a desperate chance and nominate any candidate from that unsavory stronghold of forces so repugnant to our genuine American citizens, the same fate will await them that met them in 1928."

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Guy Principato, guitar and songs.
5:10 Piano soloist.
5:15 Twin Tipplers.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Edwin C. Luna, tenor.
5:55 Piano soloist; announcement.
6:00 Captain Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 Tower Program: popular trio.
7:15 The Mixers, male quartet.
7:30 Brusiloff's Recording Orchestra; the Twins.
7:45 Remington Program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Goodyear Program: Sousa's Band; male quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; soloists; Erno Rapee's concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 Wayne King and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Kay Kris and "Benny."
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-603m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story: "The Prince and the Pauper."
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:40 Talk, Capt. Tim Healy.
5:55 Success Interview: Karl Bickel.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sports review; temperature.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Band Box Review: orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers: Alice Duer Miller, author; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:30 Ivanhoe Saladiers; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; Hortense Drummond, contralto; mixed chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; Frazier Hunt; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
10:00 New England Program: Soloists; quartet; Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; Madelon de Gist, soprano; Pierre le Kreun, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sport review.
11:15 Election returns.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 The Outdoor Club.
5:30 Musical Mirror: Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:45 Greyhound Gus.
6:00 Yankee Singers, male quartet.
6:15 Sport Interview: John Birdsong, interviewed by Fred Hoey.
6:20 The Tipplers, harmony trio.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
7:00 CBS, "Mart and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing Crosby, baritone; Carl Fenton's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, Walter Winchell, columnist; Ruth Etting, guest soloist.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Sketch, "Whaling Blood."
10:00 Necco Sweet Tones: soloist; string ensemble.
10:15 Meyer Davis' Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Frank Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 Hollywood Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Mike Speciale's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist"; David Ross, CBS announcer.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor," Irving Kaufman.
5:45 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
6:00 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:15 News flashes.
6:30 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
6:45 Popular orchestra and soloist.
6:59 Weather and news.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:20 Crosley Ensemble.
7:30 Frank Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Band.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; Larry Murphy, tenor.
8:45 Book talk, Dr. William Allen.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; Grace Donahue, contralto.
10:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
10:15 CBS, Rountowners Quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Songs We Love to Hear"; organ and soloist.
5:30 Evening Musicale; soloist.
6:00 Studio program.
6:20 Nazzaro financial talk.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 to 11 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—First National Violin School.
12:00 Noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:46 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program.
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:20 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, "Beautiful Thoughts."
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
10:15 a. m.—Charis Players.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Sweetheart Program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in person.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Midday Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Copley Residence Players.
2:30 p. m.—Karl Krist's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:45 p. m.—RKO Presentation.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 to 12:00 noon—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—"Responsibility of Citizenship," Mayor Curley.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—"Continuing the Education of Homemakers."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, DeWitt Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

WAAB

7:45 p. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Advertising Club Program.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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AGENTS—Sell nationally known product to car owners and housewives; must be able to finance to extent of $15; if interested in steadily increasing permanent income, send 60 cents for sample and details. KOAK, Inc., 1 Bank St., Batavia, N. Y.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners; Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

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NEW YORK CITY, East 40th St.-300 Park Ave., Sherry's—Sale or lease, beautifully furnished 12-room apartment; special paneling and wood carving. Inquire Building Rental Office.

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SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

START IN BUSINESS—No investment; first quality pure silk hosiery at wholesale prices; $25 to $100 credit allowed; write for particulars. LENOX HOSIERY CO., 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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ELECTRICAL and hydraulic engineer, member A. I. E. E. and A. S. M. E., successful experience United States and abroad construction and management public utilities, seeks permanent connection; highest references. Box 291 Jefferson City, Missouri.

SUPERINTENDENT or foreman for general contractor or superintendent for architect. May I correspond with you? M. D. WALKER, 1208 14th St. N. W., Canton, Ohio.

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BOSTON, BEACON ST.—Unusual 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment, fireplace; excellent location, quiet house. Ken. 4451 evenings.

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BOSTON—Small Back Bay suites facing Fenway and Art Museum; $35 up. 10 Museum Rd. Gar. 9847.

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BOSTON—For rent, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, electric refrigeration, $40 to $60 month. 40 Peterboro St. Kenmore 2691.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
HARVARD SQUARE APARTMENTS
See N. RUSSELL CAZMAY
8 Boylston Street Univ. 1248-7169

2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

Motion Pictures

"Corte d'Assise"

Fine Arts Theater.—"Corte d'Assise" (Before the Jury), Italian talking film with English captions; direction of Ugo Brignone. Also "The Lost Gods," scenes of exploration in Lybia.

Watch the Fine Arts theater, if you want a special treat, apart from films. There is a vibrant art exhibition in the lobby by a young German artist, Fraulein Erica Karawina—water colors full of life and color. Of a Thursday evening you may run into a modern exposition of the art of dance, and of a Sunday afternoon, a bit of music. These sideshows are all the more enchanting because, like many delightful things, you can't be too sure of them. They may take place, or they mayn't. So better be there and see.

The picture of the week, "Corte d'Assise," sets forth an excellent cast:

Baroness Astorri.....Marcella Albani
The Chief Justice.....Luigi Carini
The Baron's forest guard.....Carlo Ninchi
Reporter of the "Echo".....Renzo Ricce
Fiance of the Baroness' sister..Elio Steiner
Baron Astorri.....Giovanni Cimara
The Baroness' butler.....Vasco Creti

Even with the aid of a written synopsis and English captions, the plot is not entirely comprehensible. The film is interesting chiefly for its wide human portraiture. Against the bare scenic background of a court interior (with a shot or two of a walled Italian garden and a turbulent river), the faces are thrown in greater relief. They are arresting faces, full of character, strong Italian types, not a vapid one among them, distinctly characterized. The study of the jury panel is like an old etching; the judge is forceful; the witnesses sympathetic and appealing. An exceptionally well done film of its kind, far superior to the artificial stylization of Hollywood, at least. And the liquid melody of the Italian tongue is pleasing to hear, even if you can't understand it.

The companion picture, "The Lost Gods," too important and engrossing to be called a "short," is an epic of exploration, recounted by the chief explorer, Count Byron Khun de Prorok. It shows the prehistoric cities revealed by excavations in and around the Sahara Desert, sights odd and strange that few of us would be able to see without the aid of the cinema's magic eye. Here, it seems, is the cinema's most fruitful field—the truthful picturization of the remote and inaccessible, in films of travel, exploration, natural science, history and adventure, where the actual is more exhilarating than the make-believe. M. L.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Pitcher Plant

(Sarracenia purpurea)

Where: Bogs and lowlands of Canada and northern United States.

Distinguishing Features: Leaves in the form of a hollow tube or pitcher, winged down the inner side, open at the top with a sort of arching blade, or hood, the whole surface dull sulphur green or purplish and covered with stiff hairs; flower stalks tall, naked, bearing a single large nodding flower in early summer; sepals and petals five each; seed pod bearing many seeds.

One of the chief distinctions of biologists between plants and animals (all living organisms are considered as either plant or animal) is determined by the manner in which food is assimilated. Generally speaking, plants take their food directly from the earth, changing the mineral compounds and water of the ground, and carbon dioxide from the air, into more complex vegetable compounds which the plant may assimilate and thus grow. In this respect the leaves of plants play an important part, acting in the capacity of digestive systems, and transportation agents.

Animals, generally, cannot take their food directly from the ground, but depend on plants and other animals to furnish it to them in the form of already complex compounds. Thus an animal is either herbivorous (living on plants) or carnivorous (living on other animals), or both.

Here is a plant, however, which oversteps the boundary of its kingdom to take on a strictly animal habit, that of capturing and perhaps living on insects which it snares in pitcher-shaped leaves. Some Asiatic and Australian forms rest on the ground much as a pitcher would lie on its side and contain in the bowl of the leaf a viscid liquid. The insects are attracted to the plant by a series of glands secreting a sweet and attractive fluid. Lighting on the edge of the leaf near the mouth of the "pitcher" they find a very insecure foothold and in their efforts to sip from the marginal glands, fall into the liquid. Above the surface are minute wax scales which afford no foothold and the presence of prey in the fluid causes the glands to secrete an acid and a protein-dissolving enzyme. Thus pitcher plants digest and absorb insects.

Whether the "sidesaddle," or North American pitcher plant, is able to benefit through a similar carnivorous habit is doubted by most botanists, for though this plant accumulates a vast number of insects during the course of a season, none of them seem to be digested. They do enrich the soil in the surrounding area, however, when the leaves wither. In fact, the mass of captured insects and viscid liquid is put to use by some of the marsh flies and other insects which drop their eggs inside where the larvæ find abundant food. Often birds will slit the sides of the pitcher and in turn make a meal of the larvæ.

Review

1. What distinction is made between plants and animals with respect to assimilating food?
2. Are there carnivorous pitcher plants?
3. What use of the pitcher plant is made by certain marsh flies?

Brevities

Pathfinder: The wheat surplus might be reduced some by throwing it at weddings instead of rice.

Deepwater World: When it is on the motorcar it is the finance papers, but when it is on a mule it is the mortgage.

Rocky Mountain Hens: "They shall not pass" also seems to be the slogan of many a captain of industry around dividend time.

A Quotation for Today

I MAKE the most of my enjoyments; and as for my troubles, I pack them in as little compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others.—SOUTHEY.

A Word a Day

Usurper

Pronounced *u-zur'-per*, with first *u* as in *unite*, second as in *urn*, *e* as in *maker*. (Note the *z* instead of the *s*.)

One who usurps commits a seizure without right; he encroaches unjustly and erroneously on the powers, rights, or functions of another. Thus, the usurper is without just right to his seeming powers.

The word is derived from the Latin *usurpare*, "to acquire," generally in a bad sense of "to take possession of illegally." Breal suggests a formation from *usurapus*, "one who seizes for his own purposes."

Example: "The usurper of the throne was speedily overthrown."

Between Husbands

First Male: "Dresses that button up the back are said to be returning to fashion."

In Lighter Vein

Difficult

Little Bess, helping her mother in the kitchen, was reproved for not cutting the eyes out of the potatoes while peeling them.

"Well, Mother," she said, "their eyes are so far back in their heads, I just couldn't get them."—*Los Angeles Times.*

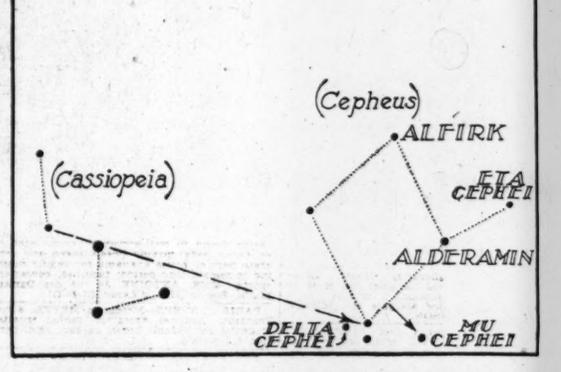
In California

New Californian: "I stopped over in San Juan and—"

Old Resident: "Pardon me, but you should say San Huan. In California we pronounce our J's like H's."

New Californian: "Well, you'll have to give me time. You see, I've been in the State only through Hune and Huly."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Pointing to the Stars



Two Stars of Cassiopeia May Be Used as Guide to the Location of the Somewhat Inconspicuous but Important Constellation of Cepheus. A Line Extended Through These Stars Points to the Three Small Stars at the Corner of the Crude Square Formed by the Stars of Cepheus. The Constellations Are Named in Parentheses.

ALTHOUGH Cepheus (*Ce-phe'-us*) claims no stars of exceptional brilliance, this well-known constellation is readily found if Cassiopeia (*Cass-i-o-pe'-ia*) is used as a guide. Two stars in the "W" of Cassiopeia point to the three stars at one corner of the crude square of Cepheus. Cepheus lies in the Milky Way. It is about the same distance from the pole star as Cassiopeia and is one of the circumpolar constellations which may be seen on any clear night the year round.

The star nearest Cassiopeia in the little triangle of Cepheus, is Delta Cephei, a colored double star. Its brightness varies from magnitude 3.7 to 4.6 and back in a period of 5.37 days. Cepheus contains also Mu Cephei, one of the reddest stars that can be seen with the unaided eye. It also varies irregularly in magnitude. The star, Eta Cephei, is approaching the earth at the rate of about 190,000 miles an hour.

Cepheus was named for a mythological king who participated in a drama which gave each player his respective place among the constellations. Cepheus was forced to chain his daughter Andromeda to a rock on the shores of the Mediterranean to appease Neptune who had become enraged by the remarks of the Queen Cassiopeia that she was much more beautiful than any of Neptune's numerous nymphs. Then it was that the hero Perseus made such valiant use of Medusa's ugly head to turn to stone Neptune's sea monster, Cetus, which had been sent to devour the unfortunate princess. Perseus released Andromeda, and later, amid much rejoicing of the populace of the land of King Cepheus, married her.

The Adventures of Waddles

AT HEARING GANDER JIM REPEAT HIS OUTCRY, I RUSHED TO THE STREET.
"LOOK, LOOK!" SAID HE, "WHAT IS THAT THING PURSUING DUCKS— AND WITHOUT WING?"
AS THE APPROACHING THING ZIGZAGGED WE NOTICED IT WAS BEING DRAGGED
I READ THE QUACK AND GET THE NEWS!
AND WAS, DESPITE ITS HEIGHT AND SPEED, AN AERIEL "AD" THAT ALL COULD READ

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

'The Lost Sheep'

(Christchurch Press)

Christchurch, N. Z.

AN INCIDENT exemplifying the Biblical parable of the lost sheep is reported from the King Country. The manager in charge of a farm where there are nearly 2000 sheep found recently that a lamb had got down into a narrow tomo hole nearly 30 feet deep, and had little prospect of being rescued.

A young son of the manager who went to the mouth of the hole was touched by the pitiful cries of the lamb, and begged his father to tie a long rope around his body and lower him down through the limestone. It was impossible for the lad with all his clothes on to squeeze through the narrow entrance, but he pleaded so successfully with his father to let him go down, stripped of his clothing, that this course was decided on.

There were many jagged edges to be passed, and many bruises to be sustained before the boy reached the lamb, but he firmly secured it to the rope and it was pulled to the top. The rope was then lowered again and the lad was brought to the top himself.

The lamb is now a pet in the manager's home.

Did You Know That—

About 9 per cent of America's working population is unemployed even in normal times?

There are more than 50 types of special tank cars to carry approximately 750 products?

There are only nine airports in the United States with an A-1-A rating, the highest designations given by the Department of Commerce?

There are 3,731,000 licensed radio sets in Germany?

The Cuban Army has approximately 13,000 officers and men?

The Olympic Games to be held next year in Los Angeles will begin July 30 and end Aug. 14?

Aspirants for jobs as State traffic officers in California were asked in their civil service examination: "Who was the fifth wife of Henry VIII"?

Radio waves travel at the rate of 186,300 miles per second?

The Children's Corner

Policeman Marshmallow Smith Disappears

"SUPPOSING we had gone to bed, Uncle John," said Katharine, "and it was 12 oclock: what would the toys be doing?"

"What would Josephus, my toy monkey, be doing?" asked Little John.

"And Arabella, my rag doll?" added Katharine.

"And Policemen Marshmallow Smith?" said Little John.

"And Peter McGillicuddy, the stuffed elephant?" said Katharine.

"The night that I have in mind," said Uncle John, "or will have in mind as soon as I can think about it, Peter McGillicuddy was eating a peanut that he had found on the playroom floor. If he had been a real elephant, of course, this would have taken such a short time that he would have had to be doing something else almost immediately. But Peter McGillicuddy was such a small elephant that it took him a long time to eat a peanut. Josephus and Arabella were looking for Policeman Marshmallow Smith. And what Marshmallow Smith was doing would be hard to say, for he was nowhere in sight."

"Wasn't he sitting on his alphabet block?" said Little John. "I thought he was always sitting on his alphabet block."

"Not that night," said Uncle John. "Josephus and Arabella had expected to find him sitting on the alphabet block. But when they came to the alphabet block they were surprised and disappointed. They looked at the alphabet block and then they looked at each other.

"'He has disappeared, Arabella,' said Josephus.

"'Why, so he has, Josephus,' said Arabella. 'Do you suppose the children took him with them when they went to bed?'

"'I think not, Arabella,' said Josephus. 'Marshmallow is not a new toy.'

"'I dare say you are right, Josephus,' said Arabella. 'I have noticed that it is only a new toy that the children take to bed with them.'

"'We have his policeman cap,' said Josephus. 'I picked it upon the floor by the window seat where the children were playing with him. But a cap is not a policeman.'

"'I suppose it fell off, Josephus,' said Arabella. 'And of course Marshmallow didn't say anything about it to the children. But I expect he was troubled. We must find him, Josephus and give him his cap.'

"So Josephus and Arabella," continued Uncle John, after thinking a minute, "started looking for Marshmallow Smith. They looked for him here and they looked for him there. They asked the lamb and the teddy bear. They asked the elephant if he knew and then they asked the jumping jack too. But not a toy that they came up with could give them news of Policeman Smith.

"'We've looked everywhere except in the coal hod, Arabella,' said Josephus.

"'You climb up and look in, Josephus,' said Arabella. 'You climb so much better than I do.'

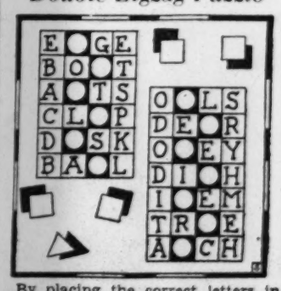
"Policeman Marshmallow Smith Has Disappeared!" Said Josephus.

"'Here he is, Arabella!' cried Josephus, climbing up and looking over the top of the coal hod. 'I see you, Marshmallow Smith. What are you doing in that coal hod!'

"'I've lost my policeman cap,' said Marshmallow Smith. 'A policeman isn't a policeman without his policeman cap. So I've retired. That's why I am in this coal hod.'

"'Well, you needn't retire any longer, Marshmallow Smith,' said Josephus. 'I've found your cap.'"

Double Zigzag Puzzle



By placing the correct letters in the space to make proper words, you will find, reading down the zigzag route, the name of a famous statesman.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Word Square Puzzle:

YOU
ERR
TEN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Turn in the Tide?

WATCHERS of the economic skies are discerning several signs of a business upturn. Wholesale prices are strengthening. Such commodities as wheat and cotton are being quoted at much better levels than obtained several weeks ago. Markets in general are showing a better tone.

These signs may all have their significance in connection with future economic activity. But too often they are the result of special circumstances which have no relation to the general state of economic life. The nonexpert, who is not so inclined nowadays to accept the prognostications of the experts as he was two years ago, will look for other signs. He will want to know whether the crisis in confidence is over—whether debtors and creditors have started again to do business with each other instead of keeping their possessions in cash. Are business men resuming normal borrowing at the banks? Are the banks encouraging business to borrow? Are potential investors investing? Are people buying again? These are questions which when answered in the affirmative will indicate that people are again placing their earnings and savings in goods and property.

There is not enough warrant as yet to say definitely that such a change is under way. But the straws all point in that direction. The last report of the Federal Reserve Board states that for the first time since the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain money in circulation has fallen by $24,000,000, leading to the inference that ordinary people who have been hoarding money at home are bringing it back to the banks. A better feeling in the United States has communicated itself to Europe. When Europeans saw Americans hoarding American currency, they themselves felt that it would be inadvisable to leave their holdings in the United States, and so began to withdraw their dollars. But the flow of gold abroad in response to these recalls, which have amounted to $750,000,000 since the British suspension, has begun to slacken.

Leadership of the kind that has been exercised in the last three months is responsible for this return of confidence. Defeatism in leadership eventually shakes the faith of those led. No wonder that workers began to distrust capitalism when the capitalists seemed themselves to have no trust in it. Those with money to invest and lend could not be surprised when their timidity spread among potential buyers of goods. The return of confidence at the top has very quickly cut this vicious circle. It has shown that there is utterly no occasion for fears of a general collapse, but that civilization possesses powerful forces for recovery.

The upward trend in prices, from whatever cause, will be the best ally of political and economic statesmanship in encouraging the man in the factory and the man on the farm to look forward eagerly to better times. This already is evident in the jubilation which is reported from the Southwest at the news of an 85-cent price for petroleum, and the more hopeful tone in the steel industry upon increased inquiries for automobile and structural steel. These developments add their force to a quiet, substantial gain by the shoe and textile industries of New England and to improvements in the electrical, chemical, rubber and paper industries just reported to the National Association of Manufacturers.

The response to these favorable factors will show how well America has learned the lessons of adversity. If this encouragement should lead to a minor speculative boom, it would be unfortunate. Surely producers now know enough, while going forward, to go forward judiciously and in step with the demand for their products. Where they have brought overproduction under control, as in the oil industry, they should be wise enough not to exploit that control. The population generally should have discovered that values are made by work, not by merely bidding up the prices of stock market securities.

If these lessons have been learned—and there is reason to believe they have—the turn to better business conditions can be made on a sound basis.

The Unarmed Army

THE world's greatest army has no bands or banners. Early in the morning it throws out its skirmishers. They advance to the heart of the cities destined to be invested. Millions upon millions are meanwhile preparing to tread upon their heels. It is the morning army of work.

First it filters in by sleepy-eyed trolley and train. As the zero hour of business approaches every minute debouches companies upon the metropolis. They invade its down town by all sides—and how they march! Their step is quick, quick, quick! The common moment for the attack sends late soldiers up on the run. The army of occupation now has taken possession, and the city goes to work.

Its chief duty appears to be the curious task of manufacturing paper snowstorms. Those great white flakes called letters, memoranda, orders, and what not are produced in enormous volume. Countless little machines are devoted to the process, and some of the flakes are wafted to the ends of the earth. If only the women who do the most of this work could see how much they have done—if, instead of being separate flakes, their letters day after day were all joined in one long, unbroken sheet—how it would stretch out from their typewriters to the very top of skyscrapers and soar beyond!

Dusk comes, the tide sets in the other way. Humanity is sucked out of the business district in as swift and dense and deep a current as it came. The beating feet hurry homeward, a noble army, full of unrecognized deeds of sacrifice and courage.

Naval Figures—and Naval Fears

APPARENTLY the Hoover Administration does not intend to be swayed either by "big navy" or "little navy" organizations. Close on the heels of the President's rebuke to the Navy League, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, is out with a statement denying the accuracy of the interpretation given by the World Peace Foundation to figures quoted from an official publication of the League of Nations, which left the impression that the United States' naval costs were twice those of Great Britain.

Mr. Adams says that actually naval expenditures for 1930 were: United States, $375,000,000; Great Britain, $349,000,000. He does not explain these figures. They should be explained. They differ not only from those of the League of Nations, but from the figures given last June by Prime Minister MacDonald in his declaration that while Britain had been reducing naval expenditures from $370,000,000 in 1914 to $255,000,000 in 1930, the United States had gone up from $210,000,000 in 1914 to $390,000,000 in 1931.

These discrepancies do not prove either set of figures wrong. They merely show that figures must be explained. Any comparisons are worthless unless the same yardstick is used and unless it is applied to comparable items.

Mr. MacDonald made a necessary allowance for the difference in the dollar's value in 1914 and in 1930. Mr. Adams with equal justice points out that allowance must be made for higher living standards in the United States which make it possible for other nations to buy much more navy for the same amount of money. And quite legitimately he shows that because naval aircraft are a separate arm in most European countries, their cost should be added to naval budgets when they are compared with America's, since it includes aircraft.

These examples are mild compared with some of the contradictions which appear when resort is made to figures. Before there can be any sound judgment or comparisons of naval strengths, there must be accuracy and fairness in figures. This need reënforces the plea just made by Foreign Minister Beneš of Czechoslovakia for international supervision of armaments.

But even that step will not greatly help so long as the competitive attitude persists. Most of the comparisons are made with the thought, "We must have as big a navy as ——." That is the attitude which causes what should be the main question at disarmament conferences, "How much can we reduce?" to be subtly changed to read, "How much can we keep?"

Secretary Adams falls a prey to this attitude when he submits figures which show that the American navy is much smaller than it would be if the United States spent as large a proportion of national income on warships as do several other nations. That view leads directly to the question, "How big a navy can we afford?" But the question Americans and other nationals need to answer is, "How small a navy can we afford?" If there is to be any real progress toward disarmament, that is the attitude which must be adopted.

That attitude will be promoted by more accurate figures, and naval figures—in the sense of legitimate peaceful needs—will be more accurate after naval fears are subtracted.

Economics and Peace

THE cause of peace has experienced many vicissitudes. When all seems to be going well there is a sudden setback due to economic conditions. It may be that these ups and downs are less important than they appear. The reverses serve to strengthen the determination of those who are striving to bring reason into world affairs. And perhaps they arouse the indifferent to action.

The present economic difficulties, though one of their immediate effects is to increase fear and suspicion between certain nations, will surely bring about a greater realization of the need of solidarity. It is obvious that to divide countries into victors and vanquished, and therefore to impose excessive financial obligations on one set of countries, is to unbalance the whole fiscal system with disastrous results to credit. Hardly anyone has been better off in the long run because Germany was saddled with immense liabilities. It has become manifest that the economic machine is not working normally, and that one of the principal causes of the hardships which are suffered everywhere is the persistent ignoring, in face of the facts, of world interdependence.

International economic life is possible only on a basis of peace; and it is badly deranged by the war sentiment which endeavors to exact tribute from the defeated countries. Apart from moderate claims for actual damage in war areas, it would assuredly have been better to have reverted at once to ordinary business relations. Nearly thirteen years ago the allies, despite the warning of economists, laid a tremendous burden on Germany which was already ruined by the war. Had Germany in fact paid what was demanded, there would have been such an influx of German goods into other countries that their industries would have been ruined. But Germany went bankrupt. Its currency sank to zero. There were repercussions in the allied countries, and other currencies recovered—or partially recovered—only with the greatest efforts.

It would have been thought this lesson was enough. Instead, it was judged expedient not to forgo claims on Germany, but, since Germany was without capital, to lend large sums to Germany to enable it to pay its war debts. Much of this money went to the equipment of German factories, mines, railways, ports; for it was generally agreed that Germany would have to produce enormously and cheaply if it were to continue its payments. Yet Germany's exported goods, by which alone it might fulfill its obligations, were clearly injurious to the trade of the allies, who still persisted in exacting tribute even to their own detriment.

Now there is another crisis which might well have been foreseen by the politicians, as it was foreseen by economists. Germany finds itself in a plight similar to that of 1923, and this time the capital lent by the allies and by America is in jeopardy, reparations cannot be paid, and other countries are menaced in that their resources are in part locked up in Germany.

Nor is this all. The danger is not merely economic. The collapse of credits, the prevalence of unemployment, the spread of distress, create social troubles and political unrest, even revolutionary agitation. Worse still, the maintenance of the war mentality in this matter of reparations has produced a state of exasperation in diplomacy and popular feeling. There are international entanglements instead of international reconciliation, and the task of establishing universal and permanent peace is obstructed.

Surely it is time to examine, impartially and uninfluenced by the war mentality, the whole problem of international indebtedness that has been responsible for such absurd and dangerous situations. This is what makes the news of Premier Laval's reported intention to call a debts and reparation conference conspicuously interesting and hopeful.

Literature in Politics

IN RETURNING to Parliament a number of distinguished writers, Britain is running true to form. When the Tudor kings ruled in England, Sir Thomas More, Speaker in the House of Commons, found time to write "Utopia," and since then Westminster has rarely been without some eminent devotee of the literary muse. Two of its famous leaders in the Victorian epoch, Disraeli and Gladstone, left the world of letters richer—the one through his novels, the other through his translation of Homer and his erudite additions to the library of Hellenic lore. The historian and author of "Lays of Ancient Rome," Thomas Babington Macaulay, sat in the House of Commons.

The United States also has a notable gallery of littérateurs who, had they eschewed the arduous highways of politics, would still have won high honors in the less exciting paths and byways of the writer's craft. Senator Lodge and Senator Beveridge added valuable contributions to the biographies of American statesmen, and "Winning of the West" by Theodore Roosevelt is popular reading in connection with history courses today.

Calvin Coolidge's flair for journalism has been abundantly proved and President Hoover showed that a mining engineer may also be a student of the classics when he translated from the Latin a valuable treatise on metallurgy. The works of Woodrow Wilson on American history and practical statecraft are a monument to his memory.

The gentler art of writing may be—undoubtedly is—a wholesome leaven in the legislative halls of nations, acting as a necessary counterpoise to the perspicacity of the practical politician and the legal acumen of jurists. It plays an important part in presenting a quickened sense of social injustices and abuses because the writer, before he can be successful, must have his ear attuned to catch the less strident strains that rise from the heart of humanity.

Alcohol Loses Another Skirmish

THE woeful wailings of the wets over the sad state of the Virgin Islands and Porto Rico, whose economic ills they wrongly attribute to the American suppression of the alcohol trade, have received a rude jar in a recent pronouncement of the Portuguese Government.

The Government at Lisbon has declared that one of the chief causes of the present impoverishment of the Cape Verde Islands is the production and consumption of alcohol. With this conviction arrived at, the Government has announced that it is to take immediate steps to bring this traffic to an end. The cultivation of sugar cane, from which the alcohol is manufactured, is to be curtailed, and the growing of fruits and other produce for export is to be fostered.

Such a constructive policy shows farsighted wisdom. It has been proved conclusively that poor economic conditions go hand in hand with unrestricted traffic in alcohol in any country. And it is both interesting and gratifying to observe that the suppression of this trade is the foremost consideration in the Portuguese attempt to build up a sound economic structure in the islands.

Editorial Notes

On the private line of the newspaper, the Scotsman, between London and Edinburgh, a telegraphic channel with a capacity of 225 words a minute, a telegraphic channel at 95 words a minute, two other telegraphic channels operating at 72.7 words a minute, and either picture transmission by the Belin system or a telephonic conversation may work simultaneously. This, it would seem, is once when the message, "The line is busy," need not call for a long wait.

The United States Post Office Department has announced that about 176,000 unemployed workers of the country will be afforded temporary relief by being engaged to handle the Christmas rush of mail this year. Now, why wouldn't it be a fine idea for the general public to hasten their employment by starting its Christmas shopping and mailing early?

By this time, any of Chicago's unpaid schoolteachers should be an excellent instructor in economics.

Deflation has been applied, at last, to the myth of a gangster's ability to evade the law.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

WHETHER action will follow conviction, and even whether conviction will find clear expression in time, is the poignant question which all observers of the European scene repeat to themselves. It has been asked ever since the war. The problems of today are not new, nor is the consciousness of them. That the settlements of 1919 would have very much the economic and political consequences that are now obvious to everybody, was plainly stated in 1919 by at least a few persons, among whom I can properly count myself. It is, however, no satisfaction to see one's anticipations being realized. One would much rather have found them falsified.

Hitherto there has been an unfortunate tendency to procrastinate until it is too late; and the statesmen are always a few moves behind the game. Ten years ago the Genoa Conference indicated most of our difficulties and the way to surmount them, but the Genoa Conference failed. Since then many conferences have been held to discuss finances, industry, commerce, tariffs, transit, distribution, and other economic matters which were continually growing more and more urgent. They have sometimes made the most excellent recommendations. They have issued the most serious warnings. But what Mr. G. Bernard Shaw calls the time-lag has spoilt everything. The experts have taken notice, but the governments have preferred to wait.

This does not mean that the governments have not taken any generous initiatives. They have taken many. There has been a constant progress in performance, as well as in thought. Somehow this very progress has made the tragedy of post-war Europe more pathetic; for it has always been behind the necessities of the moment. If a quarter of what we are now prepared to do had been done several years ago, it would have been effective. When it is done, it is usually too late.

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In Franco-German relations this tardiness has been especially conspicuous. I remember being told at Spa, in 1920, by the German Chancellor, of a plan which he was ready to propose, by which his country would undertake to pay 100,000,000,000 gold marks. It is probable that such payments were not then possible; but I was persuaded of the sincerity of the offer. The allies, instead of criticizing it as unduly high, would not even consider it, on the ground that it was unduly low. The following year they placed the total at 132,000,000,000 gold marks. Then they proceeded, year after year, to make great concessions, but each concession was too late to save the situation; it earned no gratitude, and it did no real good. There was still talk of payments for a period of more than sixty years. Now, anybody who would even venture to assert that the German annuities will be resumed on the old scale, would be taxed with optimism.

So it is with the customs barriers that have impeded the free flow of goods in Europe; they have been denounced, but the tendency is to increase them rather than to diminish them. So it is with disarmament; we have reached the point at which everybody agrees in theory that armaments are a dangerous luxury, and may again provoke war, yet each nation tries to find special arguments for maintaining its own armaments. So it is with the whole system of credits and currencies which is recognized to be in peril; suggestions of reform are not wanting, but there is always hesitation, always a possible delay in applying the remedies. It is admitted that the proper working of the gold standard depends on certain conditions which should govern the gold reserves, but nothing was done until a number of nations were forced off the gold standard.

It would be easy to continue the list of blunders which have been made in the face of facts. Yet it is correct to speak of a new French outlook. The establishment of a Franco-German commission for economic purposes, after the visit of the French Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to Berlin, reveal an undoubted change. So, too, does M. Laval's visit to the United States. It remains to be seen what will be the practical outcome. The situation is in some respects so desperate that it would be hazardous to pronounce whether these changes come too late. If they remain merely verbal, they will certainly be useless; but if there are active realizations the future may be more promising than it has been since the war.

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The truth is—and I confine my observation to France—that ministers of the old school have been trained on purely political lines. They have failed to grasp the real importance of economics in the national and the international domains. They have been skilful tacticians, able lobbyists, sometimes eloquent speakers, and they have had a flair for passionate subjects which would rally parliamentary majorities and win elections. As a result, there have been extremely valuable social reforms, and the political institutions of the country have been remarkably developed. But of the immense problems which really count in the life of the nation, they have been largely ignorant. The new forces have not been understood.

Among these older politicians, who imagined that politics could still be played as in pre-war days, there are exceptions. M. Poincaré at a critical moment displayed his mastery of public finances, and was aware of the rôle of economics in international affairs. M. Briand certainly perceived the need of reconciliation and coöperation, but he lacked technical knowledge and relied too much on the inadequate instrument of oratory.

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I recently referred to the new generation of French statesmen, but I must do so again in order to point out that they appear to have a greater consciousness of the new conditions which require new methods. They are not purely political. Their political ability is backed up by economic knowledge; and it would seem that they will apply their political ability to the solution of economic problems.

Notable among the new generation are a number of ministers of the present Cabinet. Pierre Laval, who has a horror of vain words, and who tries to avoid exaggeration, has shown, both in his Berlin and Washington visits, that he seeks positive results and not spectacular triumphs. André Tardieu, with a more aggressive temperament, and perhaps a more brilliant intelligence, is another of the new leaders. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, who has specialized in finances, is a representative of the same school. François Poncet, who left the Government to become Ambassador at Berlin, must also be numbered among those who would wish to put politics in a secondary place, and make it the servant of economics. There are others, but at present these are the most conspicuous names.

There is a sense in which they are not innovators. There have already been many economic accords between France and Germany; they have mostly worked well. But they have been overlaid by politics, and the emphasis that has been put on politics by men who have had the most admirable intentions, and who indeed have performed their functions with a fervor which cannot be too highly praised, has perhaps sometimes been mistaken. All political discussions between peoples, though sometimes necessary, serve to give prominence to their irreconcilable differences. It is now considered to be the better course to set aside these political differences. They need not prevent coöperation in other spheres.

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There is no good reason why, abandoning sterile debates of a political order, France and Germany should not endeavor to develop their common interests. Nor is it only in the realm of economics—navigation, colonial expansion, industries such as those of steel and chemicals, common interests such as that of potash—that France and Germany have proved that they can agree. In literature, in the theater, in sport, they have effected a rapprochement. In politics alone, in which each side takes up a position from which it refuses to move, and will not endeavor to see any case but its own, are the two countries at loggerheads.

In almost every group of private persons there are delicate subjects which, by mutual consent, it is thought better to avoid. On condition that these subjects are not broached, the members of the groups are pleased with each other's company, and their talk is entertaining and profitable. Why should it not be so with nations? Cannot they agree to differ? Cannot they enjoy excellent relations in their daily life? Thus argues the new school of French statesmen, and it is to be trusted that the Franco-German commission will be allowed to arrive at practical conclusions undisturbed by clamors of either French or German politicians. A truce to politics! They can wait. What cannot wait is genuine Franco-German collaboration of an economic character.

It was under the influence of this idea, and fresh from his attempt to apply the new method to Franco-German relations, that M. Laval undertook the journey to the United States. Since Mr. Hoover belongs to the same school of thought M. Laval represents it is permissible to believe that the understandings evolved from their conversations will eventuate in fuller collaboration to ameliorate the condition of a world harried by politics, but conscious of its vital economic needs.

Notes From Mexico City

When Aztecs Played Golf

A UNIQUE trophy is the Mexican amateur golf championship cup. It is a handsome massive silver cup, the chiseling of which took a 23-year-old Mexican silversmith an entire year. The frieze, top and sides of the cup depict an imaginary contest of the ancient and accepted Scottish game played centuries ago by Aztec athletes and show the feathery figures applying niblicks and mashies with good effect.

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Football In Mexico

"It was a good game," a spectator at a game of American football between two Mexican elevens was heard to remark, as he left the stadium between halves, together with several thousand other fans. They thought the game was over, since the players had quit playing and were walking off the field. As a matter of fact, they missed seeing four touchdowns and a field goal, having seen only two touchdowns the first half. Officials are planning hereafter to make an announcement immediately after the half that the game is not yet over, and will the spectators please remain for the other half. In that crowd of spectators were Mexicans in all walks of life. Some wore overalls, others imported clothes. American football is evidently in Mexico to stay. That the old argument that collegiate football is an imported article, and therefore should be shunned by loyal Mexicans, is losing ground was illustrated by the fact that President Ortiz Rubio went to witness the game directly after having inaugurated an exposition of native products.

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Thrills For Taxi Riders

Mexican taxi drivers are unique. They give, especially to their visiting American patrons, a thrill at every turn, for which no extra charge is included in the fare. These drivers are experts in applying the brakes, and their rules of the road are of their own making. They believe in keeping as close as possible to a preceding car. When there is a halt in traffic there is a unanimous slapping on of brakes, and much claxon blowing for the apparent purpose of spurring the traffic movement. It isn't spurred, of course, but the uninitiated American passenger wonders why there are not more accidents. Their relative scarcity is due entirely to the skill of the drivers and not to any safety-first policy. In recent years there has been a notable improvement in traffic regulation, but where a traffic officer is lacking at an intersection the policy of drivers is that of survival of the fittest. One-trip bargains from one point of the city to another within a certain area are common in Mexico City. The driver's objective is to make the journey for the reduced fare within the shortest possible time. This encourages the helter-skelter and criss-cross driving so astonishing to the American visitor.

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Imported Home Dishes

"Chile con carne," as it is known in the United States, is not a Mexican dish. It really is not, for in Mexico the real product is "carne con chile." The first consists of an alleged Mexican bean soup, while the real article is a sort of meat stew with chile sauce. Here is the true story of "chile con carne." It is in reality a Texas product, manufactured and canned in the United States as a Mexican importation, and is generally recommended to northern visitors to the Mexican border as a Mexican dish. Its popularity is great and it has become generally accepted as a "native dish of Mexico," and a lure to Mexican border tourists. So widespread has been its popularity, however, that this supposedly Mexican product has actually migrated into Mexico, where it has become accepted as a "Mexican" dish imported from the United States, but it appeals to the Mexicans themselves.